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VOL. XLVI, No. 5, WHOLE No. 251

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SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2007

IN GOD



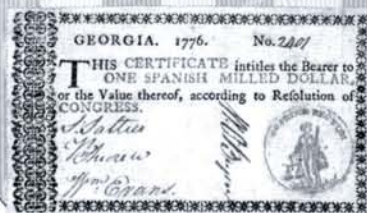
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FRED L. REED III, Editor, P.O. Box 793941, Dallas, TX 75379

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Society of Paper Money Collectors



The Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC) was organized in 1961 and incorporated in 1964 as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia. It is affiliated with the American Numismatic

Association. The annual SPMC meeting is held in June at the Memphis IPMS (International Paper Money Show). Up-to-date information about the SPMC, including its bylaws and activities can be found on its Internet web site www.spmc.org.

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Members who join the Society prior to October 1 receive the magazines already issued in the year in which they join as available. Members who join after October 1 will have their dues paid through December of the following year; they also receive, as a bonus, a copy of the magazine issued in November of the year in which they joined. Dues renewals appear in a fall issue of *Paper Money*. Checks should be sent to the Society Secretary. ♦

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THE PAPER COLUMN

The Series of 1928 Design that Failed

by Peter Huntton

This is the story of the startup of the small size \$1 Silver Certificates, the first of the small size notes. Production of 12-subject flat bed plates for the contemplated Series of 1928 \$1 Silver Certificates began with the monopoly backs on September 17, 1928, followed on November 3 by the unadopted faces which are the subject of this article.

The obvious difference between the unadopted and adopted designs is the large ONE superimposed over the redemption clause to the left of the portrait on the failed design. Ultimately this design was abandoned. The problem was the placement of the treasury seal in the open field to the right of the portrait.

Two other design features were just as pressing as the seal placement. One was the concern of the Treasury; specifically, which treasury officials should validate the notes. The other was the concern of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and involved the spacing between the subjects on the plates. The solutions to both are an integral part of this story.

Scope of the Work

Extensive work on the unadopted face plates was carried out during the 10 months between November 1927, when the first master plate was made, and late September 1928, when the design was abandoned. This involved preparation of four unnumbered master plates, 4 experimental plates, and 48 production plates.

The first three master plates carried the signatures of Register of the Treasury Walter O. Woods and U. S. Treasurer Frank White, rather than treasurer Frank White and Treasury Secretary Andrew W. Mellon. The first 12-subject master was begun on November 3, 1927.

Manufacture of the production plates was initiated the same day. However, production plates 1-16 and 18-33 weren't finished until July and August of 1928, more than eight months later. The delay followed the first of several experiments to determine the optimal vertical separation between the subjects, and the decision to use the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the Register.



The reason this Series of 1928 Silver Certificate design did not survive to production is that the seal does not overlie black elements such as a shaded ONE or the redemption clause. Consequently it would be an easy target for counterfeiters.

Officer and Signature Change

H. T. Tate replaced Frank White as Treasurer at the beginning of May 1928, before the Series of 1928 was scheduled to go into regular production. The result was that a signature change was called for.

While this was being contemplated, the decision also was made that the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury was more appropriate for validating a note than that of the Register of the Treasury. Accordingly, when the fourth Series of 1928 master was begun on July 10th, it was adorned with the signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury; specifically, Tate and Mellon.

The first of the production plates was certified July 25th. The rest were completed on or before August 16th. All were finished after the new signature policy was implemented, so they bore Tate-Mellon signatures. The affected production plates were 1-16 and 18-33.



Progress proof showing the unadopted Series of 1928 design before the bold ONE was superimposed over the redemption clause. Notice that the signatures are those of the Register of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States. From Knight (2005, lot 360).

The signature arrangement from left to right on the original design was Register of the Treasury-Treasurer of the United States. The final arrangement used Treasurer of the United States-Secretary of the Treasury, thus switching the placement of the Treasurer's signature from right to left.



These two subjects are from the upper right corner of \$1 Series of 1928 experimental plate A. The experiment was designed to determine the optimal vertical separation between the subjects. Four plates with three different separations were tested. Notice that the subjects carry Register-Treasurer signatures, and that they do not have plate letters or check numbers.

Experimental Plates

Four pairs of matched face and back experimental plates were started on February 11, 1928, and certified by the end of the month. They were used in tests to determine the optimal vertical separation between subjects.

The plates in each pair were assigned the same letter, A through D, and the letters appeared along the borders. The separations tested were A 4/32 inch, B and C 6/32 inch, and D 8/32 inch. The subjects did not carry position letters or check numbers.

The experimental plates were finished five months prior to any of the production plates, and before the signature issue came up. Consequently the experimental faces carried the signatures of the Register of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States, respectively Woods and White.

The experimental plates were used in several short press runs, each lasting less than a week. These were conducted between March 24 and October 9 for the backs, and between March 30 and November 1 for the faces.

No production from these plates is known to have survived. However, the certified proofs from the four face plates are preserved in the Smithsonian Numismatic Collections to tell the tale.

The spacing that was adopted was 6/23 inch. The 8/32 inch separation produced a beautiful proof because the vertical and horizontal separations were uniform at 1/4 inch, giving the notes Broadway margins.

Why the Unadopted Design Failed

It is obvious that the seal on the unadopted Series of 1928 design would have been placed in the open space

to the right of the portrait. Placed there, it would have balanced the ONE to the left, and made for a very attractive note.

Probably the reason the design wasn't adopted was that Bureau of Engraving and Printing and/or Treasury officials began to realize that the seal stood alone in an open field. Thus it easily could have been photographically separated from the surrounding black design by counterfeiters.

In contrast, all the adopted designs utilized a seal that is overprinted over finely engraved lettering, either in the form of the redemption clause or ONE. Photographic separation of the blue and black was thus made difficult, so the superposition served as a counterfeit deterrent.

Abandonment

The face plate history ledgers reveal that all the completed production face plates except plate 33 were reentered on September 17, 1928. The nature of the work is unknown, but it is possible an attempt was being made to alter the plates into the new 1928 design. This activity demonstrates that the last work on the early Series of 1928 design can be traced to mid-September.

The design was abandoned in late September, because face plates with the new Series of 1928 design began to be made on October 2nd. Consequently, none of the early Series of 1928 production plates ever saw service.

Production plates 17 and 34-48 never were finished, and, in fact, no work was done on some of them. Ultimately plates 39-45 were reassigned to the new Series of 1928 design, and ended up being renumbered 6-12 in that series.

In contrast, the four experimental plates already had been used. They continued to be used in test runs until November 1st.



The unadopted Series of 1928 design was intended to be mated with this back, which was eventually used on both the adopted 1928 and 1934 series.

Back Plates

The manufacture of the monopoly back plates was begun before any of the faces. Work on the first master back plate was started September 17, 1927, along with 12 production plates numbered 1 through 12. The first production back to be finished was number 3 on November 9th, followed by 4 on November 26.

Plate 3 was used twice, one day each, on November 14 and 21, 1927. Plate 4 was used in seven press runs between December 3, 1927, and February 24, 1928, each lasting up to 8 days in length. Obviously these were test runs. The production from these backs was not mated with faces, and the two plates never were used again.

Plates 5 through 12 were not finished in 1927. In fact, plate 5 never was finished. Plates 6 through 12 were renumbered 3 through 9, and finished between July 25 and 31, 1928, after the spacing issue was resolved.

The first monopoly back plates to see regular use were 1 and 2, and renumbered 3 and 4, beginning August 7th. The higher numbers followed in short order. All of this production was routed to the new Series of 1928 faces in October.

Cancellation

Cancellation of the unadopted face plates began June 26, 1928, when the first three masters and unfinished plate 17 were canceled. The decision to abandon the design had not been made as yet. The masters carried the obsolete register-treasurer, Woods-White, signatures. In addition, two of the masters had the wrong vertical separations between the subjects.

All the other unfinished face plates, save for 39-45, were cancelled on December 18, 1929. The fourth master and the completed production plates followed on February 11, 1930. The last to go were the four experimental plates on February 17, 1935, thus finally closing out this most interesting design.



The adopted Series of 1928 Silver Certificate is rather plain and unbalanced in appearance.

New Series of 1928

Manufacture of the new Series of 1928 Silver Certificate face plates began October 2, 1928. The first were completed October 15th, and were sent to the press room that same day where they were mated with available monopoly backs.

The first star serial numbers and seals were overprinted on December 13, 1928. The serial numbering and sealing of regular notes began January 3, 1929. Deliveries to the Treasury commenced January 10.



The Series of 1934, with its balanced overprinted numeral 1 and seal, is the most attractive small size \$1 ever produced.

Comparisons

I have always found the Series of 1934 Silver Certificate to be the most attractive of all the small size Silver Certificates. In fact, they are the most attractive of all the small size \$1 notes. The bold blue overprinted numeral 1 to the left of the portrait nicely balances the seal to the right.

The unadopted Series of 1928 face design also is nicely balanced with its seal to the right, and ONE, and redemption clause, to the left. Although simpler than the Series of 1934 design, it is none the less attractive.

In contrast, the adopted 1928 series notes, with the seal over the finely lettered redemption clause to the left of the portrait, and an unadorned ONE to the right, look excessively plain and unbalanced to me. The Series of 1928 designs even pale in comparison to the Series of 1935 design with its smaller seal.

The progression of basic face designs leading to the Series of 1934 notes is illustrated here as **Figures A to E**. All look very plain without their seals and serial numbers.



Figure A. Unadopted Series of 1928 face with ONE to the left. Notice that the treasury officials are the Register of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States.



Figure B. Modified unadopted Series of 1928 face. Notice that the treasury officials are now the Treasurer of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury.



Figure C. First adopted Series of 1928 face. This has a 3-line redemption clause which was used on Series of 1928 through 1928D notes.



Figure D. Second adopted Series of 1928 face with a 2-line legal tender clause used only on Series of 1928E notes.



Figure E. The Series of 1934 face without an overprint is identical to the Series of 1928E face, except for the wording of the obligation below the portrait.

Conclusion

The record developed here for the startup of the Series of 1928 Silver Certificates is a tale of moving forward even though important design details had not been decided. Master face plates began to be made even before: (1) a basic face design had been settled upon, and (2) appropriate treasury signatures had been designated to validate the notes.

There were necessary trial printings of backs. These tests were followed by the experimental printings of mated backs and faces to determine optimal separations between subjects. The production plates began to be made in July 1928, once the decision on spacing had been settled. However, all of this work was derailed by the design flaw involving the exposed treasury seal.

In hindsight, the process appears to have been somewhat inefficient and wasteful. The signature redesign caused delays, which were followed by additional delays associated with the wholesale abandonment of the design.

However, this is a record of the way we do things. Progress is often made in fits and starts as we learn and adapt. Road maps usually aren't drawn until after the roads are built!

The hurdles that had to be cleared to produce the \$1 Silver Certificates could be, and were, avoided for the remaining series and denominations.

Acknowledgments

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Sources of Data

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1927-1929, Certified proofs of Series of 1928 Silver Certificate experimental, master and production face and back plates: National Numismatic Collections, Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, various dates, Silver Certificate face plate and uniform back plate history ledgers: Record Group 318, U. S. National Archives, College Park, MD.

Knight, Lyn, October 16, 2005, *The John Whitney Walter Collection*. Lyn Knight Currency Auctions, Overland Park, Kansas, 256 p. ❖

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Seized Currency

By Andrew R. Korn, Esq. *
and David M. Diaz, Esq. **

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In short, I suppose you could say I'm happy to put it in a single word. Thanks Jim, you have an excellent eye for quality. Your contact, service and delivery are an asset to your profession. I'm so very glad a friend of mine, who I know only through buying notes on ebay, and share the enjoyment of collecting for the last 8 months, sent me your name, email listings and address.

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Jeff

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JUN 13 2003
Michael N. Milby, Clerk of Court

JOE HAND PRODUCTIONS, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.
BERCIAN, INC. d/b/a CHENTE
BILLIARD & POOL.,
Defendant.

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CIVIL ACTION NO. H-02-982

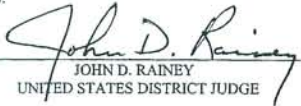
FINAL JUDGMENT

Plaintiff Joe Hand Productions, Inc. ("Joe Hand") shall recover from Defendant Bercian, Inc. ("Bercian") the following:

- 1) Statutory damages in the amount of \$10,000.00.
- 2) Punitive damages in the amount of \$15,000.00.
- 3) Attorneys' fees in the amount of \$3,000.00.
- 4) Costs of court.
- 5) Interest on all sums at the rate of 1.08% per annum.

This is a FINAL JUDGMENT.

Signed this 12th day of June, 2003.


JOHN D. RAINEY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

1

The Judgment:

Document that concludes a law suit. Decrees who wins and what they get. ¹

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WRIT OF EXECUTION	
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In Civil Action Number	H-02-0982
In this Division	Houston
Which was styled:	
Joe Hand Productions, Inc.	
- versus -	
Bercian, Inc. d/b/a Chente Billiard & Pool	
This judgment creditor:	
Plaintiff, Joe Hand Productions, Inc.	
Recovered a judgment of	\$ 28,000.00
Plus costs of	\$ n/a
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Bercian, Inc. d/b/a Chente Billiard & Pool	
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United States District Court Southern District of Texas <i>Michael N. Milby, Clerk</i>	
By:	 _____
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2

The Writ:

Document that commands a law enforcement officer to satisfy the judgment. ²

3

Form USM-285:

Document required to be completed when requesting service by the U.S. Marshals Service. ³

U.S. Department of Justice United States Marshals Service		PROCESS RECEIPT AND RETURN See Instructions for "Service of Process by the U.S. Marshal" on the reverse of this form.	
PLAINTIFF <i>Le Harb Production Inc.</i>	COURT CASE NUMBER <i>H-02-0382</i>		
DEFENDANT <i>Ryan Inc.</i>	TYPE OF PROCESS <i>Writ of Execution</i>		
SERVE NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, COMPANY, CORPORATION, ETC., TO SERVE OR DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TO SEIZE OR CONDEMN <i>Wente, Billard & Pool</i>			
ADDRESS (Street or RFD, Apartment No., City, State and ZIP Code) <i>2922 Hillcroft, Houston TX 77057</i>			
AT <i>2922 Hillcroft, Houston TX 77057</i>			
SEND NOTICE OF SERVICE COPY TO REQUESTER AT NAME AND ADDRESS BELOW		☐ Number of process to be issued with this Form - 285 ☐ Number of parties to be served in this case ☐ Check for service on USA	
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OR OTHER INFORMATION THAT WILL ASSIST IN EXPEDITING SERVICE (Include Business and Alternate Addresses, All Telephone Numbers, and Estimated Times Available For Service) <i>Please Seize all Cash, Coin & Equivalents. Credit Judgment:</i> <i>\$7,444.18 (6/12/04)</i> <i>\$3,473.90 (7/18/04)</i> <i>KDD: 909032</i> <i>Signature of Attorney or other Originator requesting service on behalf of: Alexander R. Koenig</i> ☐ PLAINTIFF ☐ DEFENDANT TELEPHONE NUMBER <i>281-561-8300</i> DATE <i>8-9-04</i> FAX NUMBER <i>281-292-9652</i>			
SPACE BELOW FOR USE OF U.S. MARSHAL ONLY — DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE			
I acknowledge receipt for the total number of process indicated (Sign only first USM 285 if more than one USM 285 is submitted)		District of Origin District of Service Signature of Authorized USMS Deputy or Clerk Date	
I hereby certify and return that I have personally served, or have legal evidence of service, or have executed as shown in "Remarks" the process described on the individual, company, corporation, etc., at the address shown above or on the individual, company, corporation, etc., shown at the address inserted below. ☐ I hereby certify and return that I am unable to locate the individual, company, corporation, etc., named above (See remarks below)		Name and title of individual served (if not shown above) Address complete only if different than shown above Date of Service Time Signature of U.S. Marshal or Deputy	
Service Fee Total Mileage Charges (including return) Forwarding Fee Total Charges Amount of Refund		Remarks NOTE	

3. NOTICE OF SERVICE

FORM USM-285 (Rev. 12/15/00)



4

The Law Enforcement Officers:

Deputy USMs, often assisted by other agencies, serve the Writ. ⁴



5

The Seizure:

Deputy USMs seize cash, and coin at Defendant's place of business. Cards, matchbooks and other distinctive items are often used as markers for the cash seizure. ⁴

U.S. Department of Justice
United States Marshals Service

PROCESS RECEIPT AND RETURN
See Instructions for "Service of Process by the U.S. Marshal" on the reverse of this form.

PLAINTIFF <i>Joe Harris Production Inc.</i>	COURT CASE NUMBER <i>H-02-0082</i>
DEFENDANT <i>Brian J. Inc.</i>	TYPE OF PROCESS <i>Writ of Execution</i>
SERVE NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, COMPANY, CORPORATION, ETC., TO SERVE OR DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TO SEIZE OR CONDEMN <i>Wm. Billard & Pool</i>	
ADDRESS (Street or RFD, Apartment No., City, State and ZIP Code) <i>2922 Hillcroft, Houston TX 77057</i>	
AT <i>2922 Hillcroft, Houston TX 77057</i>	
SEND NOTICE OF SERVICE COPY TO REQUESTER AT NAME AND ADDRESS BELOW: <i>Andrew R. Korn Esq. 4221 Airshire Lane Dallas TX 75219</i>	
Number of process to be served with this Form - 285	
Number of parties to be served in this case	
Check for service on U.S.A.	
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OR OTHER INFORMATION THAT WILL ASSIST IN EXPEDITING SERVICE (Include Business and Alternate Addresses, All Telephone Numbers, and Estimated Times Available For Service): <i>PLEASE SEIZE ALL CASH, COIN & EQUIVALENTS. CREDIT JUDGMENT: • \$ 7,444.18 (6/12/04) • \$ 3,473.90 (7/18/04)</i>	
Signature of Attorney or other Originator requesting service on behalf of <i>Andrew R. Korn</i>	TELEPHONE NUMBER <i>214 521 8500</i>
DATE <i>8-9-04</i>	
SPACE BELOW FOR USE OF U.S. MARSHAL ONLY — DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE	
I acknowledge receipt for the total number of process indicated (Sign only first USM 285 if more than one USM 285 is submitted)	
Total Process <i>1</i>	Directs of Origin <i>No. 74</i>
Delivered to <i>No. 74</i>	Signature of Authorized USMS Deputy or Clerk <i>[Signature]</i>
Date <i>8/11/04</i>	
I hereby certify and return that I have personally served, or have legal evidence of service, or have executed as shown in "Remarks" the process described on the individual, company, corporation, etc., at the address shown above or on the individual, company, corporation, etc., shown at the address inserted below.	
☐ I hereby certify and return that I am unable to locate the individual, company, corporation, etc., named above (See remarks below)	
Name and title of individual served (if not shown above) <i>Spence R. Above</i>	
Address (complete only if different than shown above) <i>Spence R. Above</i>	
Date of Service <i>8/11/04</i>	
Time <i>11:00</i>	
Signature of U.S. Marshal or Deputy <i>[Signature]</i>	
Remarks <i>Just in for Billard. Seized amount - \$1150.00</i>	
NOTE	
PRIOR EDITIONS MAY BE USED	
3. NOTICE OF SERVICE	
FORM USM-285 (Rev. 12/8/80)	

AUTHENTICATION OF SEIZED FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

Federal Reserve Note C 04643336* (Series 2001) is an original Note from the seizure at Chente Billiard & Pool on August 14, 2004 in Houston, Texas, as delivered directly to me by Deputy U.S. Marshal Max Pinon in the Chain of Custody.

EXECUTED THIS 11th day of October, 2004 at Dallas, Texas.

By: *Andrew R. Korn*
Andrew R. Korn
State Bar of Texas No. 11683150

9

The Authentication:Completes chain of custody. ⁹**ENDNOTES**

1. See BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 846 (7th ed. 1999) ("judgment. 1. A court's final determination of the rights and obligations of the parties in a case. The term judgment includes a decree and any order from which an appeal lies. FED. R. CIV. P. 54..."); MICHAEL O'CONNOR, O'Connor's Federal Rules * Civil Trials at Ch. 9 § 2.3 p. 538 (2004) ("The judgment should be a self contained document, stating who has won and what relief has been awarded, but omitting the reasons for the disposition, which should appear only in the court's opinion.").

The case concluded by the Final Judgment pictured here involved claims that Defendant violated 47 U.S.C. 553 & 605 (the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT of 1934, as amended) by broadcasting a pirated pay-per-view boxing match between Mike Tyson and Lou Savarese on June 24, 2000. (See Dec. 30, 2003 Order Denying Defendant's Motion for Relief from Judgment). The case was filed on March 13, 2002 and was called to trial on June 9, 2003. The Court found for Plaintiff and awarded penalty damages against Defendant based on Defendant's willful violation of the law. When Defendant did not voluntarily pay or compromise the Final Judgment, we were asked to prosecute collection of it.

As you can see from item 3 (Form USM-285), this was the third seizure from Defendant's Establishment. Seizures can continue until the amount due under the judgment (including United States Marshals charges) is fully paid, the judgment is settled by compromise. See *In re L.A.M. & Assocs.*, 975 S.W.2d 80, 85 (Tex. App. — San Antonio 1998, no writ) ("So long as a judgment remains unsatisfied, a judgment creditor is not limited in the number or type of enforcement actions it may file and pursue..."). Even if a defendant appeals, seizures can occur unless the defendant obtains a bond or court order prohibiting or "suspending" execution. See *Thomas N. Heap, D.D.S., Inc. v. Val-Pak*, No. 01-00—00756-CV, 2001 Tex. App. LEXIS 4147 at *5 (Tex. App. — Houston [1st Dist.] June 21, 2001) ("Generally, a judgment creditor may enforce a civil judgment even if an appeal is pending, unless the judgment debtor timely takes appropriate action. A judgment creditor is entitled to seek enforcement of a judgment unless enforcement is suspended pending appeal.") (internal citations omitted).

2. See U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE, Policy and Procedures Manual, Process, at § 2-12, p.19 (2001) ("A writ of execution is a process issued by the court, directing the U.S. Marshal to enforce and satisfy a judgment



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magnify images



for payment of money.”); FED. R. CIV. P. 69 (“Process to enforce a judgment for the payment of money shall be a writ of execution, unless the court directs otherwise”); See also Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. JC-0377 (2001) (An “Execution” or “writ of execution” is a court order directing a sheriff or constable to enforce a judgment. (quoting BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY 589-590 (7th Ed. 1999)); Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. DM-262 (1993) (“Execution is a process by which a court enforces its judgment by authorizing a Sheriff or Constable to seize property and cause its transfer or sale.... The writ of execution orders the sheriff or constable to, without delay, seize any and all of ‘the property of the defendant found within [the officer’s] county that is not exempt from execution,’ to sell the property, and to apply the proceeds of the sale to the underlying debt.”) (citing TEX. R. CIV. P. 637).

3. See *Kiley v. Kurtz*, 533 F. Supp. 465, 467 (D. Colo. 1982) (“‘Process Receipt and Return’ form USM-285, which is used to request service of process....”); *Thompson v. Maldonado*, 309 F.3d 107, 109 (2nd Cir. 2002) (United States Marshals Service “indicated” to Magistrate Judge “that it did not effect service upon [defendant] because [plaintiff] did not provide it with a completed USMS Form 285.... If properly filled out and returned, the form instructs the USMS to serve process on the defendant.”); See also UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE, Instructions for Service of Process by U.S. Marshal <<http://www.usdoj.gov/marshals/process/usm285.htm>> (United States Marshals Service Website). However, certain Divisions of the U.S. Marshals Service have additional requirements. See e.g., U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, Memorandum, Writs of Execution, at p. 2 (“The USMS will need two (2) certified copies of the Writ of Execution and two (2) certified copies of the Judicial Order for the Clerk of the Court to issue the Writ of Execution. These documents shall be attached to a completed USM-285, Process Receipt and Return form, which can be obtained from our office.”).

4. See U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE, Policy and Procedures Manual, Process, at § 2-12(C), p.19 (2001) (“Served By. The writ is served by the U.S. Marshal or other person, presumably a law enforcement officer, specially appointed by the court pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4.1(a).”). Law enforcement officers assisting the U.S. Marshals Service have included personnel from local police (including specialized units), Constables, Sheriffs, the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (“TABC”), the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) (Highway Patrol State Troopers and Narcotics Division Troopers), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (“ATF”). Although the U.S. Marshals Service could command assistance under 28 U.S.C.S. § 566 (2004) (“the United States Marshals Service shall execute all lawful writs, process, and orders issued under the authority of the United States, and shall command all necessary assistance to execute its duties”), the law enforcement officers cooperate in a professional manner. Many officers from different agencies work with each other on various task forces on a daily basis. See e.g. U.S. Marshals Service, Southern District of Florida, Fugitive Apprehension Strike Team (“FAST”) (<www.usdoj.gov/marshals/ditric/fl-s/taskforces/index.html>); U.S. Marshals Service, Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, Gulf Coast Violent Offenders Task Force (<www.usdoj.gov/marshals/ditric/tx-s/taskforces/index.html>); U.S. Marshals Service, Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, Dallas/Fort Worth Fugitive Apprehension Strike Team (“DFW FAST”) (<www.usdoj.gov/marshals/ditric/tx-n/taskforces/index.html>).

5. Deputy United States Marshals seize property at the Defendant’s Establishment. Cards and/or matchbook covers from commercial establishments are occasionally used as markers inside bags of seized currency and coin to aid in the assistance of identifying property. The bags are labeled on the outside. If the label is damaged or is in anyway obscured, the markers provide a secondary source of identification. The cards or covers can also provide useful information for additional seizures, such as days and hours of operation, or by promoting an event, revealing when the Establishment may have the most cash on hand.

6. See *Brockum Co. v. Blaylock*, 729 F. Supp. 438, 443 (E.D. Pa. 1990) (“The United States Marshals completed a USM 102 form ... indicating seizure of evidence. The items seized were then relinquished to the custody of [Plaintiff’s agent].”).

7. Federal anti-piracy judgments against bars, restaurants, pool halls, and other commercial establishments provide a unique opportunity to obtain currency that is actually seized. Unlike most businesses, these commercial establishments do all, or a substantial amount of their business in cash, and have most of their cash on hand, at night. The United States Marshals Service relinquishes seized currency directly to the judgment creditor or its agent.

Most writs of execution are served out of cases in the state court system and do not yield actual cash. When they do yield cash, most State Sheriffs/Constables will deposit the cash directly into a County Account. The County takes a fee and remits the balance via a check to the judgment creditor. When property is seized and sold at auction, either no cash changes hands, or the cash is maintained by the officer or his auctioneer and deposited into an account. A check is then written to the judgment creditor.

For several reasons, including rules of evidence and internal controls, currency seized in criminal matters cannot be cherry picked for rare/semi-rare notes (unless, of course, it is searched after it is returned to the party it was originally seized from). The U.S. Department of Justice (as administered by the U.S. Marshals Service) manages forfeited assets in two funds, known as the Seized Asset Deposit Fund ("SADF") and the Assets Forfeiture Fund ("AFF"). These funds hold seized cash. Cash balances from both funds are invested in Government securities. See U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, Audit Report, Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund Annual Financial Statement Fiscal Year 2001, at §§ I and II (June 2002); See also <<http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/afp/02fundreport/FY2001AFPLinks.htm>>. State and local agencies are likely to have similar procedures. See, e.g., INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROPERTY & EVIDENCE, New Standards for Certification, Property Room Standards (July 2003) ("Currency – Policy: Currency and valuables, such as negotiable securities, foreign currency, jewelry and precious stones should also be provided additional levels of security and documentation regarding their handling and ultimate disposition. Currency should be deposited into a financial institution as soon as practical, rather than storing it in the property room. For agencies using immediate deposit, it becomes the responsibility of the officer booking the property to notify the property room if there is a specific need for the physical money itself to be retained as evidence."); *People v. \$176,598.00 United States Currency*, 633 N.W.2d 367, 388 n.12 (Mich. 2001) ("In this case, the funds were deposited in an interest-bearing account for part of the time they were in the city's possession, and this interest earned was, in fact, paid to [the defendant] under the circuit court's order.").

We review seized currency for "clues." For example, cash straps or teller stamps may reveal that a Defendant has assets at a certain financial institution. Additionally, the ratio of denominations can indicate that a Defendant is secreting larger bills, or that the U.S. Marshals Service may have missed something.

Not surprisingly, we separate and replace less than one percent (1%) of the currency seized and relinquished to us by the U.S. Marshals Service. We select only those notes considered scarce or collectible (e.g., stars, errors, radars, repeaters, and fancy serial numbers). Therefore, any note we maintain from currency seized by the U.S. Marshals Service is rare indeed. Considering where the notes come from and what they go through in the seizure process, a note obtained in any condition better than Fine is a condition rarity.

8. See *Ditto v. McCurdy*, 78 P.2d 331, 335 (Haw. 2003) (A return of a writ of execution "is the short official statement of the officer, indorsed thereon or attached thereto, of what the officer has done in obedience to the mandate of the writ or the reason why the officer has done nothing."); See also U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE, Policy and Procedures Manual, Process, at § 2-12(E), pp.20-21 (2001) (also at <<http://www.usdoj.gov/marshals/process/execution-writ.htm>>) ("RETURN: The person effecting service will make proof of service by recording the action taken pursuant to the instructions contained within the writ and by including any answer of attachment and/or inventory. If money is collected, the return must specify how the funds were applied."); <<http://www.usdoj.gov/marshals/process/index.html>> ("When the writ is served, you will receive the No. 3 Notice of Service copy. This copy will be identical to the return to the Clerk of the Court.").

9. Only two notes with the type of provenance shown here currently exist outside of our holdings. ❖

Letter to Editor,

We want to sincerely thank the SPMC Officers and Board for selecting us for the SPMC Medal of Merit given us at the SPMC Awards Breakfast at the IPMS Convention in Memphis which was recently held. We are very humbled and honored to receive this very important Society of Paper Money Collectors Award.

Yours in Numismatics -- *John and Nancy Wilson, Ocala, FL and SPMC LMs*

Where's George been hanging out lately?

By Fred Reed

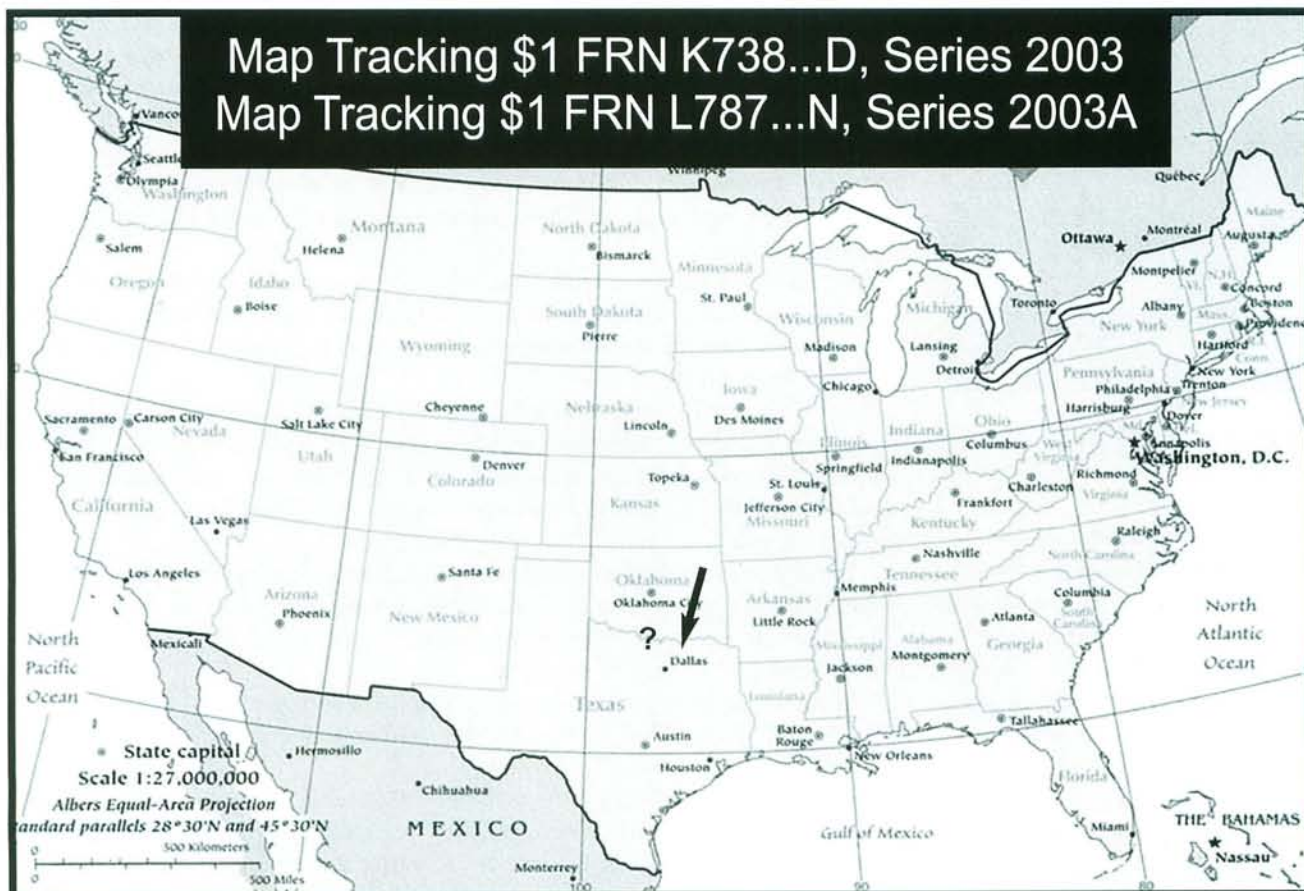


FRANKLY, I CONTINUE TO BE FASCINATED by the note-tracking web site wheresgeorge.com. Finding a new georgenote in my change always brightens my day, especially if the note is well traveled.

The two notes shown here, however, do not appear to be globetrotters despite their well worn conditions.

At left is a "stealthy george" which was marked minimally, circulated, and patched over a tear with what appears to be pieces of a self adhesive label -- but was NEVER entered in the tracking system until I did so recently. Where's george been? Got me.

Also at left is another georgenote, that took 127 days to travel the 222 miles from Broken Arrow, OK to Carrollton, TX, a [wheresgeorge](http://wheresgeorge.com) rate of 1.7 miles/day. Sure was a slowpoke unless he had side trips which just are not recorded in the database. ♦



50th Anniversary 1957-2007

A Documentary History of *In God We Trust* on U.S. federal paper money

“How I was inspired
to seek to put the motto
‘In God We Trust’
on our nation’s currency”

By Matt Rothert, Sr., SPMC #166 (deceased)



Matt Rothert in 1945 (photo courtesy Camden, AR Chamber of Commerce)

About the cover: Camden, AR was Matt Rothert’s home for many years, including the time during which he succeeded in changing the face of U.S. federal currency. The Editor stopped there after the recent Memphis paper money show and discovered vintage plaques in public and municipal places celebrating the cause he inspired. The City Clerk’s office shared that community’s patriotic fervor with SPMC.

The initial inspiration came to me on Sunday, June 21, 1953, while attending church in Chicago. I was there for the June furniture market. As I placed a bill in the collection plate it occurred to me that the coins in that plate had “In God We Trust” on them, but the bills did not.

How many more bills are used now than coins, the opposite of 1864 when the motto was placed on coins. The wide distribution of our paper money, at home, and especially abroad made it one item that could pierce the Iron Curtain, and carry our message of faith everywhere in the world.

The Lord put these thoughts in my heart and gave me the determination to see them through to completion, even though my health was not the best. As always when we trust in God, he gives us the strength to carry on.

My first speech on this idea was given before the Arkansas Numismatic Society, of which I was President, I spoke on November 1, 1953, and a resolution was passed there. I wrote my friend (from days together at meetings of the National Association of Manufacturers), Mr. Sinclair Weeks, who became Secretary of Commerce, and also Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, and President Eisenhower.

Secretary Humphrey, after long consideration, said he could not put this maxim on our bills, as Secretary Chase had done on our coins 90 years earlier, without a law being passed through both houses of Congress.

This made my heart sink!

At the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association in Cleveland in August 1954, this large body passed a resolution to this effect. I contacted my good friends, Senator J. William Fulbright, and Senator John McClellan, both of Arkansas, and my Congressman Oren Harris, and set the wheels in motion.

Very providentially my friend Senator Fulbright was made chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, before which this bill would come. I had Senator Fulbright introduce this bill in the Senate, and Congressman Oren Harris introduce it in the House.

I found out later that Congressman Charles Bennett of Florida had put in a similar bill before Harris, but no one had put one in the Senate except Fulbright.

In the meantime I had written about 1,000 letters, many while convalescing from illness, to organizations, groups, etc., including the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Rotary and all other service clubs, and individuals,

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and grade*

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hologram, bar code, and
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*Generous area for
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50th Anniversary 1957-2007

A Documentary History of *In God We Trust* on U.S. federal paper money

U.S. two-cent coin first issued for circulation in 1864 was the first to bear the motto *In God We Trust*. Shown is an 1863 pattern with the adopted motto.



The religious sentiment was introduced to various coins through the years as the designs changed. Shown in an 1865 \$20 gold coin.

Notes bearing the motto "*In God We Trust*" and autographed by SPMC member Matt Rothert are neat mementoes of his campaign to have the sentiment added to our federal paper money a half century ago.

all at my own expense. Many of my friends obtained additional publicity.

In 1955 the bill had passed the House, but was not on the floor of the Senate as the session was about to end! Senator Fulbright told me that Senator Mike Monroney of Oklahoma was the chairman of the sub-committee that must get this bill on the floor. So I called my friend Mike Monroney. He had operated a furniture store in Oklahoma City, and I had often called on him as President of the Camden Furniture Company.

He promised he would get the bill out before the end of the session. On the last day it came out and passed unanimously. Several Senators tried to add amendments, but they were voted down.

Senator Fulbright wired me the great news. This wire was forwarded to me in Chicago, where I was again attending the Furniture Market, just two years after the God-given inspiration.

Much later I found out that Congressman Bennett's bill was introduced in Congress before Oren Harris' bill was put in, so it was Bennett's bill that was actually passed since under the usual procedures of Congress the first bill introduced on the same subject was given priority.

It may be that Judge Carroll, President of the Florida Bar Association, who gave the idea to Bennett and also was very high in American Legion leadership, may have had his inspiration from Legion channels which I solicited.

A recent magazine article by a news correspondent in Afghanistan, talking to some rebel soldiers, asked them what they thought of the United States. They replied that they respect our nation because "*In God We Trust*" is on our coins and paper money. This motto is seen by many in Communist, non-communist and large and small countries all over the world every day.

I have made many talks on this subject, and I point out that I have had operations for a bursting appendicitis, for tonsillitis, gall bladder, open heart surgery with four bypasses, after three heart attacks, and cancer of the prostate cured by cobalt treatment, have four wonderful children, all happily married, and so my personal motto is:

"IN GOD WE TRUST."



50th Anniversary 1957-2007

A Documentary History of *In God We Trust* on U.S. federal paper money



Religious sentiment on federal paper money preceded Rother's efforts, but were fleeting. Left: "In God We Trust" in Florida state seal on National Currency backs, 1874.

Left and below: Contemporaneous to the incorporation of "In God We Trust" on U.S. coinage, variants "God and Our Right" and "In God is Our Trust" appeared on shields, details of \$20 Compound Interest Bearing Note, below, 1864.

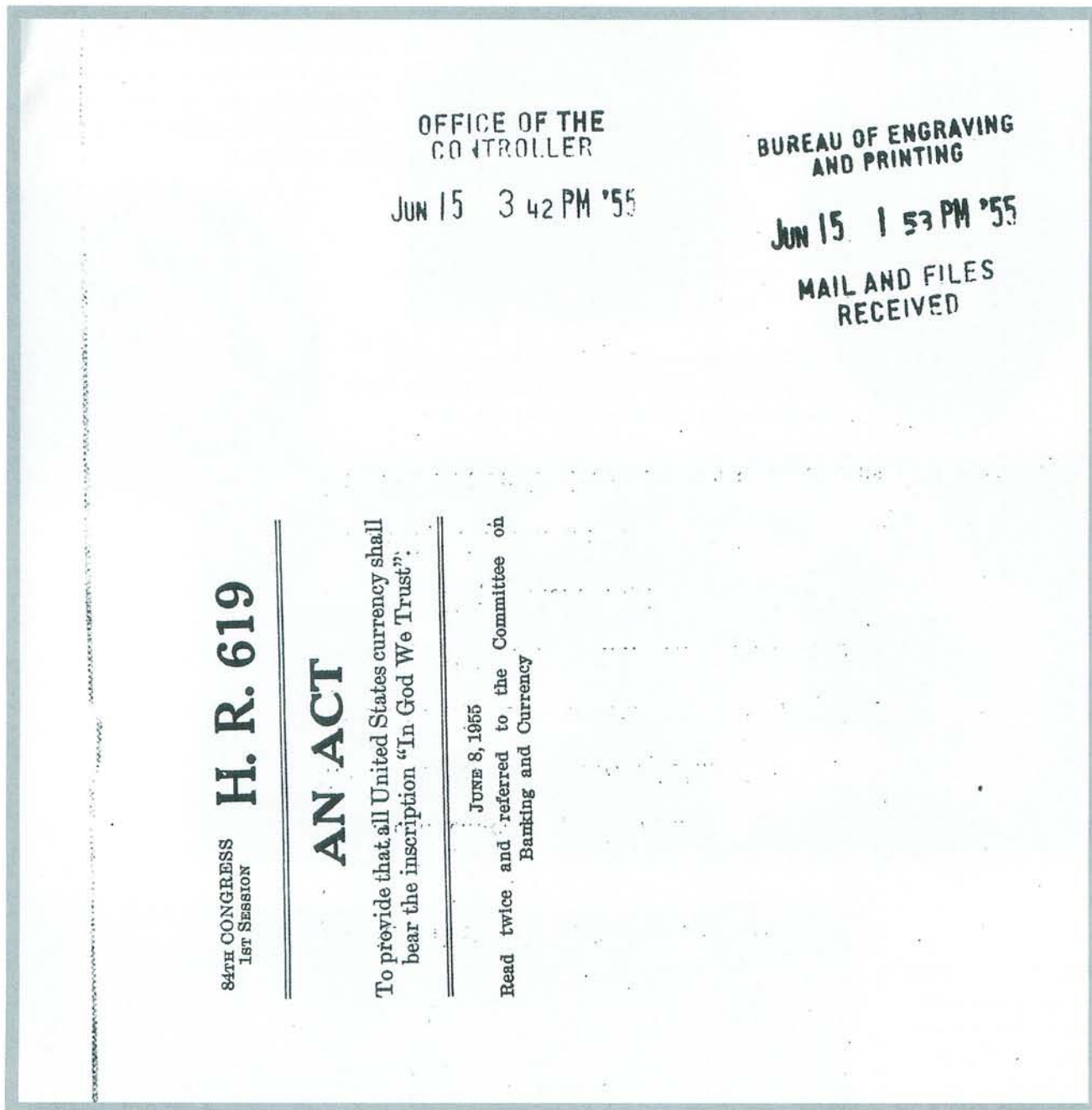


Right: Four silver dollar reverses appear on the back of the Series 1886 \$5 Silver Certificate with portions of the motto "In God We Trust" which appears on the original coins, 1886.



50th Anniversary 1957-2007

A Documentary History of
In God We Trust on U.S. federal paper money



Above and opposite. H.R. 619, 84th Congress, 1st Session, "An Act to provide that all United States currency shall bear the inscription *In God We Trust*, with official markings of passage and transferal. (Note: this and additional documents courtesy Claudia Dickens, and BEP Historical Resource Center)

*Currency
Miscellaneous*

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 619

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 8, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

AN ACT

To provide that all United States currency shall bear the inscription "In God We Trust".

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That at such time as new dies for the printing of currency
4 are adopted in connection with the current program of the
5 Treasury Department to increase the capacity of presses
6 utilized by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the dies
7 shall bear, at such place or places thereon as the Secretary
8 of the Treasury may determine to be appropriate, the in-
9 scription "In God We Trust", and thereafter this inscrip-
10 tion shall appear on all United States currency and coins.

Passed the House of Representatives June 7, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

CLERK.

Eighty-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the fifth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five*

An Act

To provide that all United States currency shall bear the inscription "In God We Trust".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That at such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted in connection with the current program of the Treasury Department to increase the capacity of presses utilized by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the dies shall bear, at such place or places thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine to be appropriate, the inscription "In God We Trust", and thereafter this inscription shall appear on all United States currency and coins.


Speaker of the House of Representatives.


Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED

JUL 11 1955





March 11, 1988

50th Anniversary 1957-2007

A Documentary History of *In God We Trust* on U.S. federal paper money

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, July 25, 1957.

H-1411

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department today began printing a new series of one dollar notes bearing the inscription "In God We Trust". The notes will be placed in circulation beginning October 1.

An Act of Congress approved by the President on July 11, 1955, provided that the inscription - - long shown on coins - - should become a part of the design of United States currency. It was agreed that the changes should be made in connection with the installation in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of new High-speed rotary intaglio presses, using the dry-print method and producing 32 notes to the sheet. Older presses have been limited to wet-process printing, in sheets of only 18 notes each.

Two of the new high-speed presses have now been installed and are in operation. Six more are to be added.

The inscription "In God We Trust" on the new one dollar notes appears just above the large word ONE on the reverse [green] side of the notes, which are silver certificates. It has not yet been determined when other denominations bearing the inscription will be produced.

The signature of Robert B. Anderson, who becomes Secretary of the Treasury on July 29, upon the resignation of Secretary Humphrey, will appear on the new notes. Treasury officials explained that placing of the notes in circulation would have to be delayed until October to permit the production of an adequate supply for all sections of the country.

Secretary Humphrey and Secretary-designate Anderson visited the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, together, and watched the first sheets of the new currency come off the new presses.

Opposite: Matt Rothert autographed this copy of the Act passed by both houses of Congress and signed into law by President Dwight D. Eisenhower instructing the Treasury Department to incorporate the religious sentiment "In God We Trust" on federal paper money at "such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted. . ." Above: Treasury Department News Release announcing first printing of U.S. \$1 Silver Certificates with the motto, dated July 25, 1957. Right: A portion of the *New York Times* report Oct. 2, 1957, that notes with the motto were released to circulation the previous day.



50th Anniversary 1957-2007

A Documentary History of *In God We Trust* on U.S. federal paper money

currency printings are continuing, and the quality of the printed impression has been improved. As a result of these technical improvements, together with various procedural changes made in this area, spoilage in 32-subject currency production has decreased from 40 percent in October 1957 to 8.3 percent at the close of the fiscal year, and the cost per thousand notes has decreased from \$13.41 in October 1957 to approximately \$7.00 in June 1958. The estimated annual recurring savings attributable to this phase of the management improvement program may be as much as \$1,000,000 or the equivalent of the salaries of 270 employees. Savings will be passed on to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States and the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, through reduced billing rates.

On July 9, 1957, the Bureau began printing the new 1957 series of one dollar notes bearing the inscription "In God We Trust," in accordance with an act of Congress approved by the President on July 11, 1955 (31 U. S. C. 324a). The first delivery of these notes was made on September 9, 1957, and formal issuance to the general public was made on October 1, 1957. By the close of the 1958 fiscal year the Bureau had delivered a total of 417,920,000 notes of this series. This 1957 series is the first paper currency on which the inscription has appeared.

The gradual installation in recent years of five high speed postage stamp presses has resulted in annual recurring net savings estimated at \$180,000.

Portion of "Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1958," discussing introduction of the motto "In God We Trust" on U.S. paper during the year.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT Bureau of Engraving and Printing Use of the National Motto "In God We Trust" on United States Currency

The national motto "In God We Trust" has never been removed from United States paper currency. This bureau has adhered strictly to Public Law 140 of the 84th Congress, approved July 11, 1955, which provides "That at such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted in connection with the current program of the Treasury Department to increase the capacity of presses utilized by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the dies shall bear, at such place or places thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine to be appropriate, the inscription 'In God We Trust', and thereafter this inscription shall appear on all United States currency and coins."

As a part of a comprehensive program of modernization in this bureau, new high-speed rotary intaglio printing presses were successfully developed and installed in 1957 for printing currency by the dry intaglio process, 32 notes to the sheet. One dollar silver certificates were the first denomination to be printed on these new high-speed presses and to bear the national motto in the back design as new dies were adopted in accordance with Public Law 140. These silver certificates were designated series 1957 and were placed into circulation on October 1, 1957. The motto also appeared on \$1 silver certificates of the 1957A and 1957B series.

All United States paper currency is printed by an intaglio process from engraved plates. In order to give the motto the prominence it deserves, it has to be engraved into the printing plate as a part of the basic engraved design of the currency. The series year, signatures of Treasury officials, Treasury seal, and serial numbers are overprinted by a typographic process and are not a part of the basic engraved design. All these overprinted characteristics of currency can be changed through simple mechanical modifications whenever necessary. The series year which appears on the face of each currency note signifies the year in which the design or method of printing was originally adopted. It does not change each calendar year. In 1935, the back design of the \$1 silver certificate was changed to include the obverse and reverse of the Great Seal of the United States. Each time a new Treasurer of the United States or a new Secretary of the Treasury is appointed, a change occurs in the alphabetical letter following the series year.

One dollar silver certificates, series 1935, 1935A, 1935B, 1935C, 1935D, 1935E, 1935F, 1935G, and 1935H were all printed on the older flatbed presses, 18 notes to the sheet, by the wet intaglio process. Series 1935 through 1935D notes were printed and delivered long before Public Law 140 was approved. This law recognized that an enormous expenditure of funds would be associated with the immediate replacement of costly printing plates and conversion to the use of the motto on currency was allowed to proceed on a gradual basis. Accordingly, the motto will not be found on series 1935E and 1935F \$1 notes. By September 1961 the motto had been added to the back design of the series 1935G. Some of the early printings of series 1935G do not bear the motto. The national motto appears on all \$1 silver certificates, series 1935H.

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50th Anniversary 1957-2007

A Documentary History of *In God We Trust* on U.S. federal paper money

Expanded Use of the Motto "In God We Trust" in United States Currency

Public Law 140 of the 84th Congress, approved July 11, 1955, provides "That at such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted in connection with the current program of the Treasury Department to increase the capacity of presses utilized by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the dies shall bear, at such place or places thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine to be appropriate, the inscription "In God We Trust", and thereafter this inscription shall appear on all United States currency and coins." In recognition of the enormous expenditure of funds associated with the replacement of costly printing plates which were still serviceable, this law provided that the use of this inscription would be expanded only as new dies were adopted.

As a part of this bureau's comprehensive program of modernization, new high-speed rotary intaglio presses of special design were successfully developed and installed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1957. Conversion of approximately half of the currency production operations to the new press equipment, with its critical requirements for the development and manufacture of many printing plates of an entirely different construction, placed urgent demands on the Bureau's engraving and plate making facilities for a period of several years. Also, the changes to these new plates left an abnormally large stock of older-type plates for printing \$1 silver certificates. This was noted in a survey conducted by the Bureau in 1957 when it was estimated that a five-year supply of plates was available to print \$1 silver certificates on the old-design currency presses.

In 1957, the first \$1 silver certificates bearing the motto "In God We Trust" were printed on new high-speed rotary intaglio press equipment. Since that time its use has been expanded and at the present time more than 80% of all \$1 silver certificates being printed bear the motto. This represents approximately one-half of the 1,600,000,000 notes produced by the Bureau during the past fiscal year. About 3,000,000,000 notes bearing this motto have been delivered since 1957 and this number continues to increase progressively. In view of the intricacies and complexities involved in the very specialized methods required to produce currency at the highest standard of quality and security, significant progress has already been made in the use of the motto.

A current survey now indicates that it will be both timely and economical to proceed with the engravings for new back plates which will further extend the printing of the motto to all \$1 silver certificates. It is estimated that this will be accomplished within a year.

This bureau will continue to comply fully with the spirit and intent of Public Law 140 and other denominations will be printed with the motto "In God We Trust" as soon as it is economically feasible to do so.

Above and at right: November 1964 Bureau of Engraving and Printing news release discussing implementation of the motto "In God We Trust" on U.S. currency.

Rumors have been circulated that the Treasury Department is paying more than face value for \$1 silver certificates without the "In God We Trust" motto in the back design which are returned to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States for redemption. The Treasury Department makes no distinction between the various issues of coin and paper currency of the United States, neither receiving nor paying a premium in any case. Inquiries relative to premium coins and paper currency should be made to some of the private coin dealers to be found in all large cities.

The program of converting currency production operations from a wet to a dry process of intaglio printing on modern high-speed sheet-fed rotary presses is continuing. All \$1 bills printed since November 6, 1963, have been \$1 Federal Reserve notes, series 1963, and they all have the national motto in the back design. The production of \$5 United States notes began on January 23, 1964, and the first delivery was made on March 2. The production of \$2 United States notes began on February 12 and the first delivery was made on March 11. The production of \$10 Federal Reserve notes began on February 24 and the first delivery was made on April 24. The production of \$5 Federal Reserve notes began on July 31 and the first delivery was made on September 16. The production of \$20 Federal Reserve notes began on September 2 and the first delivery was made on October 7, 1964. These new notes all bear the national motto and are designated as series 1963. Eventually, all denominations and classes of United States paper currency will bear the national motto "In God We Trust."

November 1964

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The Car Conundrum

By Colleen Hennessey and Franklin Noll

SINCE 1929, A CONUNDRUM OR PUZZLE HAS EXISTED around a car appearing on the back of the old style small size \$10 notes: Just what kind of car is that appearing in front of the Treasury building? Though production of this series of \$10 notes ended in 1999 and now rarely appears in our wallets, the mystery remains.

The need for a newly-designed \$10 note arose from the Treasury's conversion from large-sized notes to the more familiar small-sized notes. The smaller size meant more subjects to a plate, a large savings in production costs, and uniform designs across all note types. Though the introduction of small-sized currency was under consideration and planning for a number of years, it was not until May 1927 that Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon approved the new designs for all the denominations.

The die for the back of the new \$10 note was completed later that year by

Approval model for back of \$10 note showing antique car.





Our New \$10 Bill a Flivver? Look at Its Back and Judge

Ford Officials Deny Car in Engraving on Notes Is Their New Model

Is the new \$10 bill a flivver?

The man on the street says it is. Treasury officials say it is not. Ford motor people think it isn't. All the other dealers are equally sure it is.

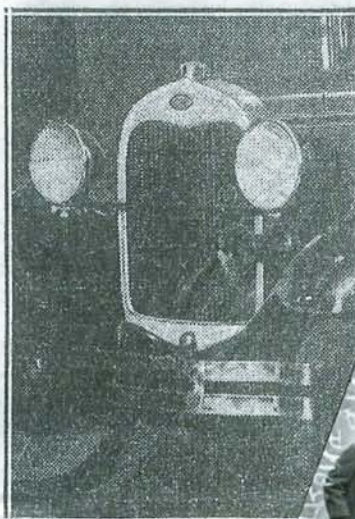
A poll of New York, environs, Washington and way points yesterday brought diverging opinions on the question: "Is the automobile pictured on the back of the new issue \$10 greenbacks a new model Ford?"

"It's a poor man's car pictured on a rich man's note," said one dealer emphatically.

The picture on the money shows the Treasury Building with an automobile in the foreground. A few men and women stroll on the sidewalk but they don't appear too modern. Their clothing suggests the Civil War period. If you have a \$10 bill, look it over. The World can't print the picture of the back of the bill because of the Treasury ruling prohibiting the reproduction of money.

Then The World decided to do a little investigating, and yesterday Treas-

COMPARE This Picture With
Car on Back of New Tens



By World Staff Ph
Radiator of the Model A

that the automobile in the
is not of any particular

"A great many persons
the machine were not a

Some Ford dealers saw a difference in the shape of the radiator, which comes to too sharp a point for the new model. The headlights aren't placed just the same as on the Ford, and the parking lights on the hood are too near the engine, they said. This and a few other minor discrepancies show, they said, that the Ford is not the car in the engraving.

To clinch the argument, Ford Motor Company officials in Detroit have hastened to disclaim the auto.

"We make Fords; we should know," they said, "and we absolutely can't grant recognition to this hybrid. It's not one of our family."

Incidentally, the pros and cons on the question who live in the national capital have another question.

"Why," they ask, "did the designer leave off the street car tracks that are on Fifteenth Street, when street cars run by the front door of the Treasury Building?"

That is left up to the jury of old readers, together with the an-

official Washington.
"The Treasury De-
Bureau of Engrav-
tly, dismiss-



Above: Photo of Treasury Department, and *New York World* article of August 29, 1929, speculating on type of automobile depicted on \$10 back. Right: one of the photographs in the BEP reference collection of antique automobiles.

February 27, 1968

AIR MAIL

Mr. Dean Fairchild
Staff Writer
The Register
625 No. Grand
Santa Ana, California 92702

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Mr. James F. King, Assistant to the Secretary for Public Affairs, asked me to reply to your letter to him since we have the information you requested.

When the small-sized currency was introduced in 1928, a uniform back design was adopted for each denomination of paper currency. The vignette of the U. S. Treasury was selected at that time as the central feature for the \$10 uniform back design. The car at the front of the building is similar in appearance to the automobiles manufactured during the late twenties but it represents no specific make or model. It is a creation of the designer who prepared the original model later used by the engraver when he made the original hand engraved die of this vignette. This was a deliberate precaution taken by the designer to avoid criticism that any particular automobile was being favored.

I am also enclosing a copy of current regulations governing the reproduction of U. S. currency. I know you would wish to be advised of this.

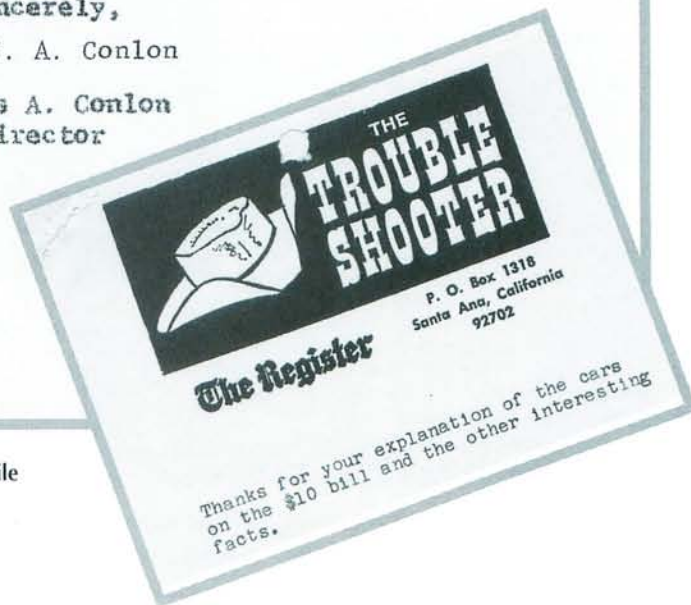
If we can at anytime assist by providing information for your interesting column, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,

/s/ J. A. Conlon

James A. Conlon
Director

Enclosure



BEP Director Jim Conlon fields a question about the type of automobile depicted on the \$10 note back.



Additional photographs of vintage automobiles from the BEP reference collection. (All photos courtesy Historical Resource Center, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Claudia Dickens)



engraver Louis S. Schofield who was entering his 40th year of service at the Bureau. Central to the back's design was a vignette of the Treasury building. Pedestrians are seen meandering along the sidewalks next to the building. An automobile is driving along 15th Street headed towards Pennsylvania Avenue, meanwhile three cars appear in the background on the far left further up 15th Street.

While the latter three cars are too small to see any detail, the one in the foreground is large enough that distinguishing features can be discerned. This has led to much speculation as to the make and model of the automobile. Popular opinion since the introduction of the \$10 note in 1929 is that the car is a Model A Ford introduced in 1927, specifically a Model A Fordor. This view is supported by the number of windows, the visor over the windshield, and, most of all, the shape of the radiator grill.

Yet, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has consistently denied that the car was a Ford Model A. While Director Alvin W. Hall admitted that there was a strong resemblance between the car and the engraving, he made it clear in 1929 that the car on the \$10 was a composite of different cars and a result of the designer's imagination. The last thing the Bureau would ever want would be to appear to endorse one company's product over another.



But all intentions aside, it was impossible for the designer or engraver to have copied the outline of a Model A as the car was not out when the \$10 bill was designed or engraved. Ford did not begin production on the Model A until late October 1927 and the first unit was not sold until December 1927, the same month the engraving was completed and hardened.

The Ford Motor Company agreed with the Bureau that the car on the engraving was not a Model A. It pointed out that the pictured car could not be a Model A because the headlights are too far apart, the parking lights are in the wrong location, and the point on the radiator grill comes to a sharper point than on the actual Ford. In sum, Ford officials stated in 1929, "We make Fords; we should know, and we absolutely can't grant recognition to this hybrid. It's not one of our family."

So, the car on the back of the \$10 bill is not a Model A Ford. Yet, the similarities are striking. The designer and engraver of the car quite accurately predicted a future car design well in advance of its release. Perhaps, these men missed their true calling and should have been working in Detroit instead of Washington; or, perhaps, Ford was actually borrowing ideas from the Bureau.

If the car on the back of the \$10 notes is not a Ford Model A, the designer and engraver could have been influenced by other cars. By the stock market crash of 1929, many companies were competing for the automobile manufacturing market, with household names like General Motors, Studebaker, Packard, Dodge, Chrysler, Hudson, and others. Companies were adopting the policy of annual model changes, and the customer could select from a variety of body styles available, including the coupe, the runabout, the roadster and the sedan.

By some accounts in the early 1920s two out of every three families in small town America owned a car. The rare million cars on the road in 1920 had crept to more than 27 million by 1929. So, whatever kind of car it is that appears in front of the Treasury Building on the back of the \$10 note, it certainly reflects America's great love affair with the automobile. ♦

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Large Currency	7-7/8" x 3-1/2"	\$26.50	\$49.50	\$220.00	\$410.00
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A Study of Radar Serial Numbers In The 1928 to 1963 Era

By R. Logan Talks

ALL MY LIFE I HAVE HAD AN INTEREST IN NUMBERS. UNUSUAL PATTERNS OR SERIES of numbers has always drawn my attention. Therefore when I became interested in paper money it was only natural for me to collect notes with special serial numbers. Over the past 25 years or so that I have collected U.S. currency one of my areas of interest has been radar notes. And what is a “radar” note you might ask? A radar note is any note whose serial number reads the same forwards and backwards – just like the word “radar”. (The prefix or suffix letter, or “star” symbol at either end of the serial number need not match to be considered a radar note.) Although radar is the collector’s term for these notes – the dictionary would define this phenomenon of numerical symmetry as a palindrome. While the term radar refers to all serial number combinations that read the same forwards and backwards – a sub set of radar serial numbers that contain just one repeating number such as 11111111, 22222222, or 88888888 etc. are referred to as “solid” serial numbers.

Radars from the 1928 – 1963 era are highly sought after by many collectors. While most collectors appreciate that these early radars are scarce they have no benchmark to refer to know just how scarce or rare a specific note, series, or type really is. The purpose of this article is to offer my 20+ years of research and data collection to those collectors who are interested in notes with these special serial numbers.

Types of Radars and frequency of their production

All U.S. Currency beginning with the 1928 series, except National Bank Notes, has 8 digit serial numbers. With a full 8 digit serial number there are, in essence, 10,000 possible radar and solid serial number combinations with radar serials occurring once every 10,000 notes printed. Of these 10,000 possibilities only 9 of these are solid serial numbers i.e. 11111111, 22222222, ...99999999. This means that solid serial numbers occur only once in approximately every 11.1 million notes printed. While the actual starting and ending serial numbers for each print run and series could slightly modify these ratios in essence a radar serial number occurs in the ratio of once every 10,000 notes printed and solid serials once every 11.1 million notes.

Some collectors refer to radar notes as either 2, 3, or 4 digit radars depending on how many different numbers appear in the serial number. Therefore serial 45555554 is a 2 digit radar, 28488482 is a 3 digit radar, and 14633641 is a 4 digit radar. Another type of radar is a “zero” radar. These are notes whose serial numbers are comprised of zeros and one other digit such as 00200200, 66000066, 50555505, etc. Some collectors seek to find two or more notes with matching radar numbers and others specialize in certain number combinations while some collect “perfect” radars – those notes where the prefix and suffix letters of the serial number also match. It takes only a little imagination to see that there are many ways to collect radar serial numbers.

Census Data

My interest in older radar notes led me to build a database of known radar notes in the 1928 to 1963 era (including 1963, 1963A, 1966 and 1966A \$2, \$5, and \$100 United States Notes). I excluded National Bank Notes from this data base, however, because their serial numbers have only 6 digits and as such are not comparable to other types of U.S. currency.

I have also not recorded serial numbers from the modern Federal Reserve Note era, beginning in 1963, as these more modern radars are generally much more common and too plentiful to record. The data I have compiled was gleaned over the past 20+ years from many major (and obscure) auction catalogs, fixed price lists, photos and notations in currency books, the internet, and correspondence with other collectors. To date I have recorded over 800 radar and solid serial numbers in this data base. While this effort will always be a work in progress, I believe that my current data base is large enough to provide good insight as to the relative rarity of these fascinating notes. A complete listing of these recorded serial numbers is included as **Exhibit A**.

Radars by Type and Series

All 1928 to 1963 era radar notes should be considered at least scarce and many are truly rare. Approximately 80% of the notes I have recorded in my database are in uncirculated condition having been saved at

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the time of issue by collectors or as part of bank vault holdings. The following is an overview of radars from this era by type of currency:

Silver Certificates: By far the largest number of recorded radar serial numbers in the 1928 - 1963 era are \$1 Silver Certificates. To date I have recorded 594 \$1 Silver Certificate radar serial numbers. This represents over 70% of all radars from this era. This is not a surprise, however, as the \$1 Silver Certificates had the greatest number of notes printed and a \$1 bill was much more likely to be saved than a higher face value note. This does not mean that \$1 SC radars are common; they are in fact scarce notes with some of the series being very scarce or rare. A careful study of the complete list of known \$1 SC radars by serial number reveals that there is a significant difference in scarcity among the various series. One interesting observation is that the \$1 1928A series has more recorded serials for radars than any other series of \$1 Silver Certificates. This is in stark contrast to the 1935B, 1935G, and 1935H series where only a handful of radars are known for each series. There are no radars known in the scarce \$1 1928C and 1928E series and only two are known in the \$1 1928D series. The oldest notes are not always the rarest. In many cases the quantity issued by series is more indicative of the relative scarcity.

Radars in \$5 Silver Certificates are many times scarcer than the \$1 notes. While many collectors may have seen a \$1 Silver Certificate radar note not many have seen one in the \$5 or \$10 denomination. **Table 1** summarizes the number of recorded Silver Certificate radars and solids by denomination and series and **Exhibit A** provides all the specific serial number data for each note.

Table 1 SILVER CERTIFICATES Summary of Radar & Solid Serial Numbers by Series									
\$1 Silver Certificates		Solid Serials	Radar Serials	Total	\$5 Silver Certificates		Solid Serials	Radar Serials	Total
	1928	5	24	29		1934	4	4	8
	1928 A	29	48	77		1934 A	1	2	3
	1928 B	3	19	22		1934 B	1	0	1
	1928 C	0	0	0		1934 C	3	7	10
	1928 D	0	2	2		1934 D	2	6	8
	1928 E	0	0	0		Sub total	11	19	30
Sub total	1928 Era	37	93	130					
						1953	3	2	5
						1953 A	4	2	6
Sub total	1934	10	8	18		1953 B	1	2	3
						Sub total	8	6	14
	1935	11	6	17	Grand Total	\$5 Silver			
	1935 A	18	26	44		Certificates	19	25	44
	1935 B	1	7	8					
	1935 C	14	42	56					
	1935 D	17	57	74		\$10 Silver			
	1935 E	33	33	66		Certificates			
	1935 F	6	17	23		1934	2	0	2
	1935 G	1	7	8		1934 A	0	2	2
	1935 H	0	4	4		1934 B	0	0	0
Sub total	1935 Era	101	199	300		1934 C	0	0	0
						1934 D	0	0	0
						Sub total	2	2	4
	1957	11	44	55					
	1957 A	9	41	50		1953	0	0	0
	1957 B	6	35	41		1953 A	0	0	0
Sub total	1957 Era	26	120	146		1953 B	0	0	0
						Sub total	0	0	0
Grand Total	\$1 Silver								
	Certificates	174	420	594	Grand Total	\$10 Silver			
						Certificates	2	2	4

United States Notes: Radar serial numbers are known to exist in the \$2, \$5, and \$100 denominations. The unique issue of \$1 1928 USNs had a minuscule printing of only 1.872 million notes and I am not aware of any existing radars for this series. No solid serial numbers are possible for this series because of the small number printed.

All \$2 notes of the 1928 to 1963 era had relatively small printings for every series as these notes were not widely used by the public. While \$2 radars are very scarce to rare they do represent the majority of known USN radars. Only occasionally will a \$2 1953 or 1963 era radar be available to collectors and older \$2 radars from the various 1928 series are truly rare.

The \$5 USNs were also issued in relatively small quantities in comparison to \$5 Federal Reserve Notes and \$5 Silver Certificates. It is no wonder that radars and solids are so difficult to locate on any \$5 United States Note. The \$100 denomination was also issued in small quantities only in the 1966 and 1966A series. Only two \$100 USN radars have been recorded to date.

The scarcity of any USN radar and their striking red seals and numbers make these notes especially prized by collectors. **Table 2** summarizes all recorded USN radars by denomination and series. Again see Exhibit A for the specific serial numbers.

Table 2 UNITED STATES NOTES Summary of Radar & Solid Serial numbers 1928 - 1966A Series									
		Solid Serials	Radar Serials	Total			Solid Serials	Radar Serials	Total
\$1 United States Notes					\$5 United States Notes				
Grand Total	1928	0	0	0		1928	3	7	10
						1928 A	0	2	2
						1928 B	0	1	1
						1928 C	0	0	0
						1928 D	0	0	0
						1928 E	1	0	1
						1928 F	0	0	0
\$2 United States Notes						1928 Era	4	10	14
	1928	0	1	1	Sub total	1928 Era	4	10	14
	1928 A	0	0	0					
	1928 B	0	0	0					
	1928 C	1	2	3		1953	0	0	0
	1928 D	2	1	3		1953 A	1	1	2
	1928 E	0	0	0		1953 B	1	4	5
	1928 F	0	2	2	Sub total	1953 Era	2	5	7
	1928 G	1	1	2					
Sub total	1928 Era	4	7	11					
					Sub total	1963	0	9	9
	1953	1	9	10					
	1953 A	0	6	6	Grand Total	\$5 United States Notes	6	24	30
	1953 B	0	3	3					
	1953 C	1	3	4					
Sub total	1953 Era	2	21	23					
	1963	0	10	10	\$100 United States Notes				
	1963 A	0	7	7					
Sub total	1963 Era	0	17	17		1966	0	2	2
						1966 A	0	0	0
Grand Total	\$2 United States Notes	6	45	51	Grand Total		0	2	2

Federal Reserve Notes: FRNs were the work horse of US paper money, in the \$5 and higher denominations, in the 1928 to 1963 era. The \$1 FRN's did not appear until 1963 and are not included in this study. There were more FRNs printed by far during this period, in the \$5 and higher denominations, than any other type of US currency. It is somewhat surprising therefore that so few radar serial numbers have been recorded for this era. Any FRN radar, in the 1928 - 1950E series, is rarely encountered in any condition. These \$5 FRN's rival the rarity of

\$5 Silver Certificates and \$5 United States Notes. Again the higher face value was a major factor as few people at this time would have been inclined to set aside a \$5, \$10, or higher denomination bill. See **Table 3** for a summary of known FRN radars and Exhibit A for the details.

Table 3
FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES
1928 - 1950E Series
Number of Recorded
Solids/ Radars

Federal Reserve Notes	\$5 Solids/Radars	\$10 Solids/Radars	\$20 Solids/Radars	\$50 Solids/Radars	\$100 Solids/Radars	\$500 Solids/Radars	\$1,000 Solids/Radars
1928	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
1928 A	2 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	NA	NA
1928 B	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 0	NA	NA	NA	NA
1928 C	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	NA	NA	NA	NA
1928 D	0 / 0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sub total	2 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
1934	2 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 2	0 / 0
1934 A	0 / 1	5 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 1
1934 B	0 / 0	2 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
1934 C	0 / 3	2 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
1934 D	1 / 0	1 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	NA	NA
Sub total	3 / 4	10 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 2	0 / 1
1950	1 / 4	1 / 0	1 / 0	0 / 1	0 / 1	NA	NA
1950 A	4 / 1	2 / 3	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	NA	NA
1950 B	1 / 2	3 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	NA	NA
1950 C	2 / 7	3 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 0	NA	NA
1950 D	3 / 3	1 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 0	1 / 0	NA	NA
1950 E	0 / 2	1 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	NA	NA
Sub total	11 / 19	11 / 6	3 / 2	0 / 2	1 / 1	NA	NA
Grand Total	16 / 24	22 / 9	3 / 5	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1

Federal Reserve Bank Notes: FRBNs were printed and issued in 1933 as an emergency measure during the depths of the great depression. These notes were issued in \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 denominations at a time when many people were out of work and few people had any money to spare. I have recorded only five radar notes from all 12 districts and denominations of FRBNs making radar notes from this type currency among the rarest notes in all US small size paper money. The recorded serials are one each from the \$5, \$20, and \$100 denominations and two \$10 notes.

While many low serial numbers were saved in the FRBN series, probably by bankers or affluent individuals, virtually no one had the forethought to save notes with radar serial numbers. No solid serial numbers exist, or were even printed, as there were not enough notes from any district or denomination to reach the minimum number of 11,111,111 notes needed to create even one solid serial number. Any FRBN radar is extremely rare and among the most elite of small size fancy serial numbers. The 5 known radar notes are included in **Table 4** and **Exhibit A**.

Gold Certificates: Gold Certificates were issued in 1929 and were officially recalled from circulation following the Gold Reserve Act of 1933. Gold Certificates were issued for general circulation in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. The high denominations certainly did not see much circulation with the general public.

The fact that these notes officially circulated for only 4 years during the great depression and then were recalled from circulation, along with their high face value, made them nearly impossible for the average citizen to save. Gold Certificate radar notes are extremely rare as only 5 serials have been recorded to date – one \$10 note, three \$20 notes and one \$50 example. No solid serial numbers are known to exist. Any Gold Certificate radar, along

Table 4
All 1928 Series Gold Certificates
Number of Recorded Radars & Solids in all Denominations

Solids	Radars						Condition
	1	10 GC	1928	A	62744726	A	F
	1	20 GC	1928	A	01111110	A	CU
	1	20 GC	1928	A	05566550	A	AU
	1	20 GC	1928	A	14166141	A	VF
	1	50 GC	1928	A	00055000	A	F/VF
	Total	0 ALL	GC	Solids			
	Total	5 ALL	GC	Radars			

All 1929 Federal Reserve Bank Notes
Number of Recorded Radars & Solids in all Denominations

Solids	Radars						
	1	5 FRBN	1929	B	00766700	A	CU
	1	10 FRBN	1929	F	00700700	A	XF
	1	10 FRBN	1929	G	02222220	A	AU
	1	20 FRBN	1929	I	00777700	A	XF
	1	100 FRBN	1929	D	00122100	A	XF
	Total	0 ALL	FRBN	Solids			
	Total	5 ALL	FRBN	Radars			

with FRBNs, rank as the rarest type of small size currency for radar notes. See **Table 4** and **Exhibit A** for specific serial data on these notes.

Star Notes: Any star note radar in the 1928 to 1963 era is rare. According to data provided in the Oakes-Schwartz reference book, star note production in all types of early small size notes (1928, 1934, and 1935 series) represented only about 1% of the total number of notes issued. This 1% star note factor, when multiplied by the aforementioned ratio of one radar note per 10,000 notes printed, translates to only one star radar note being produced for every 1,000,000 notes printed! Based on similar available data, the star note production for all 1950 and 1953 series was approximately 5% of the total number of notes produced making the ratio of star radar notes approximately one in every 200,000 notes produced. For the \$1 1957, 1957A, and 1957B Silver Certificates star note production increased to about 9% which would equate to one star radar note being produced for about every 111,000 notes printed.

The few star radar notes that were produced, and even fewer that exist today, are all rare and highly sought after by collectors. To date I have recorded only 21 star radars and 1 star solid serial in all types, series, and denominations in the 1928 to 1963 era. These notes are listed in **Table 5**.

Hawaii, North Africa, Experimentals, and other special series: It should be obvious to say that any radar or solid serial number on any special issue note is rare. While there are a few radar or solid serial numbers known on special notes like the Hawaii and North Africa series, and a few Experimental issues, these notes are seldom seen. Many of these special series had only a small number of notes issued and with a ratio of one radar serial number per 10,000 notes printed it is easy to see how rare some of these notes can be. The special series radar notes that I know of are listed in the full census data provided in **Exhibit A**.

Error notes: Sometimes notes with ink smudges, obstructed printings, gutter folds, or other type of errors manage to get into circulation despite the best efforts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's inspectors. When one considers the scarcity of any error note multiplied by the 1:10,000 ratio for radars it is perhaps a surprise that any error radar notes even exist. I have recorded only three examples of error radars including a \$1 1935E Silver Certificate and a \$5 1950 FRN with an obstruction to the seal or serial number as well as another \$1 1935E Silver Certificate with an untrimmed extra paper corner tab. The serial numbers of these notes are also listed in **Exhibit A**.

Rarity & Availability

Any radar note from the 1928 to 1963 era is at least scarce and many types, series, or denominations are truly rare. The most commonly found radar note of this era is the \$1 Silver Certificate. While these are the most common type of radar I would still consider them to be scarce in general with some specific \$1 Silver Certificate series being much rarer. All other radar notes in any type, series, or denominations, other than \$1 Silver Certificates, should be considered very scarce to rare.

Of the 10,000 possible radar serial number combinations nine of these are solid serial numbers. This equates to approximately 1100 regular radar serial numbers being printed for each solid serial number. My data base, however, of known notes shows a radically different ratio of surviving radar and solid notes. The data shows that regular radar serials and solid serials have survived in a ratio of approximately 2:1 not the approximate 1,100:1 ratio of their printing. I would point out that this approximate 2:1 ratio (radars to solids) has remained nearly constant over the past 10-15 years as I have continued to add notes to the census.

This poses an interesting question as to why so relatively few of the regular radar notes have survived (versus the number printed) as compared to the number of solid serial numbers that have survived. I would suggest that there are several reasons. One reason is that the solid serial numbers are so striking in their appearance and there-

Table 5
KNOWN STAR RADARS & SOLIDS
of the 1928 to 1963 ERA

SILVER CERTIFICATES

							Condition
RADAR	\$1	SC	1935 E	*	25555552 D		VG
RADAR	\$1	SC	1935 E	*	11144111 E		XF
RADAR	\$1	SC	1935 F	*	66211266 F		CU
RADAR	\$1	SC	1935 F	*	00311300 G		CU
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957	*	46633664 A		F
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957	*	77933977 A		CU
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957	*	00800800 B		CU
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957	*	58999985 A		CU
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957 A	*	10422401 A		F
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957 A	*	38377383 A		F
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957 A	*	48888884 A		VF/XF
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957 B	*	99111199 A		F
RADAR	\$1	SC	1957 B	*	05211250 B		CU
RADAR	\$10	SC	1934 A North Africa	*	01077010 A		F/VF

UNITED STATES NOTES

RADAR	\$2	USN	1953	*	00100100 A		F
RADAR	\$2	USN	1953	*	00822800 A		F
RADAR	\$2	USN	1953	*	01511510 A		F
RADAR	\$2	USN	1963 A	*	00844800 A		CU
RADAR	\$5	USN	1953 B	*	12822821 A		CU

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

RADAR	\$5	FRN	1950	E	00455400 *		VF
SOLID	\$10	FRN	1950 C	A	11111111 *		VF/XF
RADAR	\$50	FRN	1950 mule	D	00088000 *		F/VF

On This Date in Paper Money History -- Sept. 2007

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Sept. 1

1799, Bank of Manhattan Company, forerunner of Chase Manhattan Bank, opens in NYC; 1864, Samuel Grant, Kittery, ME issues four-cent scrip;

Sept. 2

1814, New York City Council authorizes municipal scrip from 1- to 12 1/2-cents; 1958, Act of Congress amends Section 474, Title 18 U.S. Code to provide for limited printing and filming of U.S. and foreign obligations and securities;

Sept. 3

1864, Southern manufacturer advertises in *Richmond Examiner* to barter for provisions; 1883, Postal notes, printed by Homer Lee BN Co., first issued at local POs;

Sept. 4

1837, President Van Buren sends his Independent Treasury System message to Congress; 1862, NYT reports "Postage Currency at a Premium;"

Sept. 5

1835, Treasury Secretary John Carlisle born; 1930, Paper money researcher Walter Breen born; 1975, Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-MN) re-introduces H.R. 9387 to issue a Susan B. Anthony \$2 bill;

Sept. 6

1901, President William McKinley (FR 613-638) mortally wounded at Pan American Expo, Buffalo NY; 1945, Japanese Military Yen declared void in Hong Kong;

Sept. 7

1819, Second Bank of the United States issues banknotes; 1905, U.S. Treasurer Ivy Baker Priest born; 1939, Palestine Currency Board issues 500-mil, 1-, 10, and 50-pound banknotes;

Sept. 8

1664, Dutch Governor of New Netherlands Peter Stuyvesant, who appears on U.S. obsoletes, surrenders New York to British; 1915, Thomas Edison's feature film *The Money Master* premieres;

Sept. 9

1896, Union National Bank of New Orleans fails; 1941, Numismatic literature dealer George Frederick Kolbe born; 1957, BEP delivers first batch of \$1 Silver Certificates with motto "In God We Trust;"

Sept. 10

1835, Encased stamp issuer Evansville, IN merchant Henry A. Cook born; 1861, patent medicine vender S.P. Cocke issues immense quantity of scrip at Richmond, VA with motto "Necessity is the other of invention;"

Sept. 11

1789, Alexander Hamilton takes oath of office as first Secretary of the Treasury; 1952, Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico founded;

Sept. 12

1862, Last bonds issued at Mexico City by Benito Juarez prior to occupation by French Army; 1970, SPMC Treasurer I.T. Kopicki, the only Society member who signed large size NBNs, dies;

Sept. 13

1785, Pennsylvania revokes charter of Bank of North America, which then is rechartered by Delaware; 1965, First delivery of Series 1950E \$10 FRNs;

Sept. 14

1923, D.W. Valentine's Fractional Currency book in press; 1958, *The Numismatist* Editor Burton Saxton dies;

Sept. 15

1842, Bank of Virginia resumes specie payments briefly; 1961, all U.S. currency (except 50C, D, E series) printed on or since this date bear motto "In God We Trust;"

Sept. 16

1779, Treasury Secretary Samuel Ingham born; 1843, Earliest verified issue of *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*; 1970, end of Kennedy-Elston combined tenure;

Sept. 17

1862, MG Joseph King Mansfield, portrayed on \$500 Legal Tender notes, dies; 1960, Cuba nationalizes U.S. owned banks; 1964, Ian Fleming's *Goldfinger* premieres;

Sept. 18

1861, James Bannister's portrait of Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase for ABNCo die #163 approved; 1975, heiress and bank robber Patty Hearst captured by FBI;

Sept. 19

1866, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* newspaper reports counterfeit \$50 Compound Interest Notes, issue of July 16, 1864, are afloat; 1946, last delivery of Series 1928D \$5 USNs;

Sept. 20

1862, CSA Committee on the Judiciary reports "no pass" on a Bill to make Treasury Notes a legal tender in payment of debts; 1877, Chase National Bank opens in NYC;

Sept. 21

1769, Mayer Amschel v. Rothschild appointed court factor to Serene Highness Prince William of Hanau; 1926, paper money researcher/author Russ Rulau born;

Sept. 22

1863, Virginia General Assembly passes Act to suppress further issue of municipal and country small change notes; 1950, War of 1812 currency researcher Don Kagin born;

Sept. 23

1814, Corporation of Athens Village, ME issues two-cent scrip; 1862, CSA authorizes additional \$5 million in \$1 and \$2 treasury notes;

Sept. 24

1924, inventor Elizabeth Magie Phillips patents enhanced board game, forerunner of *Monopoly*; 1955, Stack's sells Frank A. Limpert Collection; 1998, Next-Gen \$20 notes released to circulation;

Sept. 25

1981, Bob Medlar sells Glenn B. Smedley paper money collection; 1987, R.M. Smythe sells Douglas Ball CSA Collection at Virginia Numismatic Assoc. convention; 2004, Oregon group circulates "River Hours Scrip" in Columbia River gorge area;

Sept. 26

1778, Continental Congress appoints committee to design a seal for the Treasury; 1929, Turnover date for Federal Reserve Note plate production from numeral to letter in the bank's FRN seal;

Sept. 27

1722, Samuel Adams, who appears on an Arkansas Treasury Warrant and beer labels, born; 1860, *S.S. Arctic*, which may be the *Arctic* on Confederate \$1 notes of 1862, sinks off Cape Race, Newfoundland;

Sept. 28

1918, Fourth Liberty Loan offers \$5 billion in bonds at 4.25 percent; 1987, *An Economic History of the U.S.* by Gilbert C. Fite and Jim E. Reese copyright renewed;

Sept. 29

1804, Continental Treasurer/Treasurer of U.S. Michael Hillegas (FR 1167-1173) dies; 1981, *Standard Catalog of U.S. Paper Money* by Chet Krause and Bob Lemke copyrighted;

Sept. 30

1790, Thomas Jefferson records statistics on French currency and trade; 1827, U.S. Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts born; 1927, end of Speelman-White combined tenure as Register and Treasurer; 1930, American Bankers Assoc. adopts resolution in favor of creating Bank for International Settlements;



fore more likely to be sought out and saved by collectors. In addition I believe that so many radar notes (especially 3 or 4 digit notes) are not as readily recognized as having special serial numbers and consequently not as often saved. A third reason has to do with the real value of a dollar in the 1930's, 40's, and 50's. Relatively few people collected paper money at the time, and while many people might have saved a few coins, not many would save a dollar bill let alone a \$5, \$10, or \$20 bill! All of the above factors help to explain the rarity of these early radar notes.

During the past 25 years that I have been gathering data on radar notes I have, with equal vigor, also recorded similar data on many other rare and highly collectible notes of the same era. My data shows that many early radar notes are much scarcer than some of the "classic" small size rarities. To illustrate this fact I offer the following census of a few high profile and highly collectible star notes as compared to the number of solid and radar serial numbers known in the same series:

	Known Star Notes	Known Solids	Known Radars
\$1 1928 D SC	21	0	2
\$5 1928A USN	40	0	2
\$5 1953 B SC	41	1	2
\$2 1928 C USN	96	1	2
\$1 1935A SC N. Africa	168	1	3
\$1 1935 A SC Hawaii	302	0	6

I think that most collectors would agree that star notes in the above series are very desirable and considered to be scarce or rare. Many collectors may not, however, realize that radar notes in these same series are about 10 to 50 times rarer than the star note itself. Solid serial numbers are even rarer still by a few multiples.

Data requested and acknowledgement

While I gathered the data presented in this article from many sources over 20+ years there was one collector who contributed a significant amount of helpful information. Robert Azpiazu provided me with a great deal of data about many important notes in this data base. Without the information he provided the data presented would be significantly less complete.

I would appreciate receiving any new information about radars serial numbers from the 1928 to 1963 era. If you have any radar or solid serial numbered note that is not listed please let me know the type, denomination, series, serial number and condition of the note. A scan or photocopy of the note would be helpful and all information is appreciated. Please contact me via email at HHICL@aol.com or mail info me at: Logan Talks 14 Misty Cove Ln. Hilton Head Island, SC 29928.

Exhibit A All Known Radars & Solids in the 1928 - 1963 Era

\$1 Silver Certificates					Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series				
	1	1	SC	1928	A	59000095	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	88000088	A	CU CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	94000049	A	GEM CU
1	1	1	SC	1928	A	99999999	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	03333330	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	C	05555550	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	C	06000060	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	C	10000001	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	C	15333351	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	C	15444451	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	C	32222223	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	C	99000099	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	D	43000034	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	D	59999995	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	D	60000006	A	CU
1	1	1	SC	1928	D	99999999	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	E	53333335	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	E	64000046	A	GEM CU

On This Date in Paper Money History -- Oct. 2007

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Oct. 1

1854, Small notes of out of state banks become illegal to use in Ohio as result of Ohio act of May, 1854; **1866**, Province of Canada issues dollar its first denominated notes payable at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, St. John;

Oct. 2

1871, ABNCo employs G.F.C. "Fred" Smillie as an apprentice pictorial engraver for \$3/week; **1982**, Smithsonian Institution Numismatic Curator Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli dies; **2004**, FBI and Secret Service sting discover 3,000 nearly flawless bogus super-notes \$100 FRNs arrived from China at Port of Newark on Panamanian freighter;

Oct. 3

1857, *Checklist of Encased Postage Stamps* author William F. Dunham born; **1987**, French dramatist Jean Anouilh, who said "God is on the side with plenty of money and large armies," dies;

Oct. 4

1714, *Boston News-Letter* carries notice of Partnership for Circulating Bills or Notes founded on Land-Security; **1870**, counterfeiter William Gurney arrested for disposing four \$20 and one \$10 bogus Shoe & Leather Bank and Poughkeepsie Bank notes;

Oct. 5

1815, Bank of Pittsburgh issues scrip in bit-denominations; **1908**, New York dealer Tom Elder throws banquet for ANA members at Martin's;

Oct. 6

1814, Alexander J. Dallas takes office as Treasury Secretary; **1917**, Congress relaxes prohibition on use of power printing presses at BEP;

Oct. 7

1954, Fort Worth, TX Coin Club formed; **1978**, International Bond and Share Society holds first meeting;

Oct. 8

1711, Royal Gov. Joseph Dudley requests New Hampshire assembly authorize further issue of paper money "as will pay the province debts;" **1998**, Ms. Moseley-Braun submitted S.R. 292 "expressing the sense of the Senate regarding tactile currency for the blind and visually impaired;"

Oct. 9

1839, Bank of the United States suspends specie payments; **1980**, Knoxville, TN becomes site of first consumer use of home banking by computer;

Oct. 10

1720, French government says "NO" to banknotes; **1978**, heeding call to eliminate \$1 note, President Jimmy Carter signs Susan B. Anthony Dollar Act;

Oct. 11

1858, Bank of Mutual Redemption (Boston) admitted to the Boston clearinghouse; **2006**, wooden money collector Thil Mehl dies;

Oct. 12

1758, Virginia Colonial Currency (FR VA15-19) bears this date; **1837**, U.S. Treasury notes issued under this act first to be printed with back designs;

Oct. 13

1879, Abraham Lincoln's economic mentor, Philadelphia economist Henry Charles Carey, dies; **1982**, BEP installs first mechanical note examining equipment;

Oct. 14

1713, Massachusetts ten shilling note of this date designated as an "angel"; **1968**, English language Treasury seal replaces Latin seal of Seerics 1966 \$100 U.S. Notes;

Oct. 15

1825, Pre-revolution Texas land baron Green Dewitt issues scrip for his Dewitt Colony at Gonzales; **1974**, El Salvador notes bear portrait of Christopher Columbus;

Oct. 16

1793, Numismatic subject Marie Antoinette executed by guillotine; **1858**, Suffolk Bank announces intended withdrawal from foreign money (outside Boston) business;

Oct. 17

1777, British General Burgoyne surrenders to General Gates at Saratoga, NY depicted on Legal Tender \$1 note essay dated Aug. 4, 1862; **1904**, Bank of Italy (BOA) opens;

Oct. 18

1902, New York collector Charles Gregory advertises to buy rare encased stamp varieties; **1972**, Main Treasury Building declared National Historic Landmark;

Oct. 19

1893, paper money collector/author Loyd B. Gettys born; **1953**, Senate Subcommittee on Investigations holds hearing on transfer of Occupation Currency plates;

Oct. 20

1865, Minnesota private banker Lyman C. Dayton, progenitor of fraudulent the Dayton Bank notes with his image on them, dies **1874**, Bank of Sodus, NY issues banknotes for \$1 and \$2;

Oct. 21

1938, SPMC member and dealer-author Dave Bowers born; **1968**, Series 661 MPCs issued; **1985**, SPMC past president Tom Bain dies;

Oct. 22

1816, Treasury Secretary Andrew J. Dallas resigns; **1975**, SPMC receives first shipment of ABNCo engraved membership;

Oct. 23

1778, George Washington approves death sentence of two men, David Farnsworth and John Blair, for possessing counterfeit money; **1795**, France's circulation of fiat assignats peaks officially at 20 billion livres;

Oct. 24

1852, Senator Daniel Webster (FR 96-113) dies; **1979**, *Oklahoma Obsolete Notes and Scrip* author Maurice Burgett dies;

Oct. 25

1897, banknote vignette engraver John Sartain dies; **1996**, ANS dinner salutes numismatic scholar Eric P. Newman;

Oct. 26

1941, U.S. Savings Bonds go on sale to the public; **1981**, BEP begins selling uncut sheets of 32 \$1 FRNs;

Oct. 27

1856, Corresponding Committee of County of Herkimer, NY opposes candidacy of Honorable Francis E. Spinner for Congress; **1971**, SPMC member recently elected to the SPMC Board, Matt Janzen born;

Oct. 28

1867, Comptroller of Currency reports National Banks still have circulation of \$4,692,153 in state bank notes outstanding; **1985**, first numismatic auction by NASCA as a division of R.M. Smythe;

Oct. 29

1948, BEP orders 20 new plated presses with automatic polishers; **1999**, Canadian film *Bad Money* released to public;

Oct. 30

1776, Treasury Secretary George Bibb born; **1987**, Ex-Amon Carter 1865 \$100 Interest Bearing Treasury Note fetches \$30,000 in Hickman & Oakes St. Louis auction;

Oct. 31

1912, Connecticut paper money author Wyman Parker born; **1985**, Grover C. Criswell speaks on "Collecting Trends in Obsolete American Currency" at ANS COAC 85; ❖



	1	1	SC	1928		F	00100100	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928		F	00111100	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928		F	08999980	A	GEM CU (65)
	1	1	SC	1928		F	09000090	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928		F	11111111	A	XF
	1	1	SC	1928		F	17777771	A	CU
1		1	SC	1928		F	66666666	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928		F	88888888	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928		G	01000010	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928		G	01111110	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928		N	64000046	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	C	44444444	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	G	00999900	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	H	05555550	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	H	49999994	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	H	99999999	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	I	26666662	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	I	66666666	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	A	I	87777778	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	J	55555555	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	J	99999999	A	XF/AU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	K	09999990	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	K	11111111	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	K	55555555	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	A	K	85555558	A	GEM CU
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	1	1	SC	1928	A	L	00777700	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	L	05555550	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	L	29999992	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	L	60000006	A	CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	L	66666666	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	03000030	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	06999960	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	07000070	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	M	55555555	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	55666655	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	M	66666666	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	72222227	A	CHCU(63)
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	79999997	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	80000008	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	M	84444448	A	CH CU64
	1	1	SC	1928	A	N	02999920	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	N	03000030	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	N	10444401	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	N	23333332	A	CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	N	33333333	A	AU or CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	N	47777774	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	P	11111111	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	A	P	21122112	A	F
	1	1	SC	1928	A	P	39999993	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	P	40000004	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	P	99000099	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	P	99999999	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Q	03333330	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Q	06666660	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Q	24444442	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Q	31111113	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Q	62222226	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Q	80888808	A	VG
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Q	87777778	A	CH CU64
1		1	SC	1928	A	R	33333333	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	R	41111114	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	R	46666664	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	R	58888885	A	CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	R	99999999	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	S	49999994	A	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	T	01111110	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	T	44444444	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	T	77777777	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	U	44444444	A	CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	V	44444444	A	AU
1		1	SC	1928	A	V	66666666	A	CU?

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	1	1	SC	1928	A	W	08888880	A	CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	W	11111111	A	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	A	W	84444448	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	W	99999999	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	X	22222222	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Y	13333331	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	Y	20000002	A	CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	Y	33333333	A	F
1		1	SC	1928	A	Z	11111111	A	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	A	64444446	B	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	B	91999919	B	XF
	1	1	SC	1928	A	C	42222224	B	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	C	44444444	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	A	C	67777776	B	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	C	99999999	B	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	A	D	22222222	B	CU?
	1	1	SC	1928	B	B	91999919	B	XF
	1	1	SC	1928	B	C	11233211	B	XF
	1	1	SC	1928	B	C	56666665	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	C	86888868	B	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	F	23000032	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	G	31000013	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	G	31111113	B	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	G	55000055	B	CH CU
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	1	1	SC	1928	B	H	02222220	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	H	61111116	B	GEM CU(65)
	1	1	SC	1928	B	H	72222227	B	CU
1		1	SC	1928	B	H	77777777	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	H	89888898	B	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	I	09000090	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	I	30333303	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	I	59999995	B	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	I	60000006	B	CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	I	63666636	B	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1928	B	I	99999999	B	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	J	06666660	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	B	J	14444441	B	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1928	D	H	67666676	B	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1928	D	I	08888880	B	CU
	1	1	SC	1934		A	06666660	A	CU
1		1	SC	1934		A	99999999	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1934		B	11111111	A	CU
1		1	SC	1934		B	99999999	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1934		C	00888800	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1934		C	26666662	A	CH CU



	1	1	SC	1934	C	40000004	A	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1934	D	34444443	A	CH CU
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	1	1	SC	1934	D	55000055	A	CH CU
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1		1	SC	1934	E	99999999	A	CU
1		1	SC	1934	F	11111111	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1934	F	22222222	A	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1934	F	88888888	A	CH CU
1		1	SC	1934	F	99999999	A	GEM CU

1	1	SC	1934	G	02000020	A	CH CU	
1	1	SC	1934	G	77722777	A	F/VF	
1	1	SC	1935	A	99999999	A	GEM CU	
1	1	SC	1935	B	19999991	A	CH CU	
1	1	SC	1935	B	20000002	A	CU?	
1	1	SC	1935	B	93344339	A	CU	
1	1	SC	1935	B	99999999	A	GEM CU	
1	1	SC	1935	D	11111111	A	CH CU	
1	1	SC	1935	E	99999999	A	CH CU	
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1	1	SC	1935	H	11199111	A	XF	
1	1	SC	1935	H	44444444	A	GEM CU	
1	1	SC	1935	J	99999999	A	CH CU	
1	1	SC	1935	K	44444444	A	CH CU	
1	1	SC	1935	P	22933922	A	VF	
1	1	SC	1935	Experimental A	03111130	B	CH CU	
1	1	SC	1935	B	22222222	?	CU?	
1	1	SC	1935	J	11111111	?	VG	
1	1	SC	1935	A mule M	07777770	A	CHCU	
1	1	SC	1935	A	N	55555555	A	GEM CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	R	44444444	A	GEM CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	U	14444441	A	CH CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	U	59999995	A	CH CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	U	88888888	A	CH CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	U	99999999	A	CH CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	V	89000098	A	GEM CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	X	00555500	A	CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	D	44444444	B	GEM CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	F	28222282	B	VF
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1	1	SC	1935	A	I	22355322	B	XF
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1	1	SC	1935	A	U	44444444	B	XF(40)
1	1	SC	1935	A	Y	34444443	B	CH CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	Z	66688666	B	CH CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	A	04666640	C	XF/AU
1	1	SC	1935	A Hawaii	C	02433420	C	XF/AU
1	1	SC	1935	A North Africa	C	61900916	C	VF
1	1	SC	1935	A	D	99999999	C	CU
1	1	SC	1935	A North Africa	I	33333333	C	VF
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1	1	SC	1935	A Hawaii	L	77500577	C	XF
1	1	SC	1935	A	N	11111111	C	CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	N	99999999	C	CH CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	P	04000040	C	GEM CU
1	1	SC	1935	A	P	16666661	C	GEM CU
1	1	SC	1935	A North Africa	R	96111169	C	GEM CU
1	1	SC	1935	A North Africa	R	99599599	C	F
1	1	SC	1935	A Hawaii	S	47522574	C	VG
1	1	SC	1935	A Hawaii	S	52000025	C	F
1	1	SC	1935	A Hawaii	S	52399325	C	VG
1	1	SC	1935	A Hawaii	S	54333345	C	CU



1 1 SC 1935 A Exper. (R)S 71288217 C CH CU

	1	1	SC	1935	A	Exper. (S)	S	74555547	C	F/VF
	1	1	SC	1935	A		U	59999995	C	CHCU
	1	1	SC	1935	A		U	60000006	C	CU
1		1	SC	1935	A		U	77777777	C	XF
	1	1	SC	1935	A		V	80066008	C	CH CU
1		1	SC	1935	A		B	77777777	D	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	A		C	99999999	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	B		D	50000005	D	CU?
	1	1	SC	1935	B		G	80000008	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	B		H	77000077	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	B		I	80488408	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	B		J	43488434	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	B		J	97522579	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	B		K	58755785	D	CH CU
1		1	SC	1935	B		?	44444444	?	F
	1	1	SC	1935	C		L	09211290	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		L	37777773	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		L	44999944	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		M	00099000	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		M	60788706	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		M	79800897	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		P	67444476	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		Q	53555535	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		Q	53866835	D	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		R	66666666	D	XF
1		1	SC	1935	C		R	99999999	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		S	55055055	D	CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		S	99999999	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		T	00011000	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		T	00022000	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		T	00044000	D	CU
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	1	1	SC	1935	C		T	00077000	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		T	10333301	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		U	00088000	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		U	29666692	D	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		U	44444444	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		U	49255294	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		U	88222288	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		V	23222232	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		V	23233232	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		V	33000033	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		V	79877897	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		W	14000041	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		W	93600639	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		Y	64444446	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		Z	24644642	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		Z	25088052	D	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		Z	77777777	D	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		A	69044096	E	CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		C	22222222	E	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		E	44444444	E	CH CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		I	44444444	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		K	33000033	E	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		L	55555555	E	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		L	99999999	E	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		M	33333333	E	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		N	19999991	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		N	20099002	E	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		N	55353535	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		N	55522555	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		Q	07433470	E	F/VF
	1	1	SC	1935	C		R	12222221	E	CH CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		R	33333333	E	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		R	44888844	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		R	44999944	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		U	60000006	E	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		R	44888844	F	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	C		R	44999944	F	CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		T	44444444	H	GEM CU
1		1	SC	1935	C		K	88888888	K	CU

1		1	SC	1935	D		L	66666666	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D	wide	L	79999997	D	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		T	00011000	D	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		R	44888844	E	CU
1		1	SC	1935	D		S	88888888	E	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		T	23333332	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		T	77700777	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		V	05000050	E	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		W	27777772	E	CH CU
1		1	SC	1935	D		W	66666666	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		X	48900984	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D	wide	Y	14922941	E	CH CU
1		1	SC	1935	D		Y	33333333	E	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D	narrow	Y	88800888	E	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		Y	88811888	E	CH CU(63)
	1	1	SC	1935	D		Y	88822888	E	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		Y	88833888	E	GEM CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		Y	88844888	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D	narrow	Z	17000071	E	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D	wide	Z	40977904	E	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		Z	72222227	E	CU
1		1	SC	1935	D		B	22222222	F	CH CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D	wide	C	11999911	F	CU
	1	1	SC	1935	D		C	14777741	F	CU
1		1	SC	1935	D		D	11111111	F	CH CU
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The President's Column



Memphis Sizzle not Fizzle

WHEN THE DATE FOR THE ANNUAL International Paper Money Show in Memphis had to be changed due to our normal date being unceremoniously usurped, there was a generalized and real fear that since this year it had to occur the week of the July 4th holiday, it would fizzle. Well, I am here to tell you that those fears did not come to fruition. Memphis was still hot (both inside the bourse and outside in the elements) and the show was its usual greatness. First, I want to congratulate and thank Mike Crabb and his team for their dedication and work to make the show a success once again. Year after year, Mike and his crew work hard to put on a great paper venue for us all to enjoy. I don't know officially, but there seemed to be as many dealers as usual, although a few less exhibit cases. The aisles were crowded on Friday and Saturday and many dealers I talked to said this was one of their best -- if not their best -- Memphis ever. I hope you will make plans now to attend next year, again at a different time from normal, June 26-29.

One thing you will notice next year is a slight difference to our annual breakfast with the Tom Bain Raffle. This year, the hotel increased the price of the breakfast to over \$27/plate. Unfortunately, they have an exclusivity contract with the Marriott caterers and so we have to use them if we stay in the hotel. Next year we will probably have a shorter menu to include more of a continental type fare so the price can be brought back down to reason. The only downside to that will be that heart surgeons throughout the U.S. will see their business fall due to no more eggs and/or greasy sausages/bacon. At the breakfast, we honored many of our service award winners including Q. David Bowers as the Nathan Gold winner, Bob Schreiner as the Founder's award winner and Fred Reed as the inaugural Forrest Daniel Excellence in Literature award winner. At our annual board of governor's meeting, we welcomed two new governors, Matt Jantzen and Robert Vandevender. This year, one of my main goals is to get more members involved in the society. On the website, you will see a list of new committees that I have formed that I would like 2-3 members to volunteer for. They include the awards committee, a *Paper Money* liaison committee, audit committee as well as committees related to growth and long-range planning, nominating (actually recruitment of qualified board members), regional meetings, education, research and others. If you would like to be a participant to any of these committees or in any other way for the society, email and let me know. We really do want your involvement.

Benny ❖

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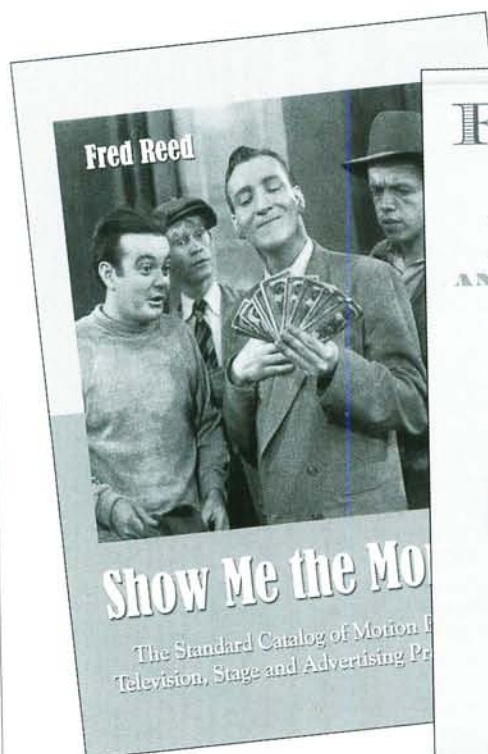
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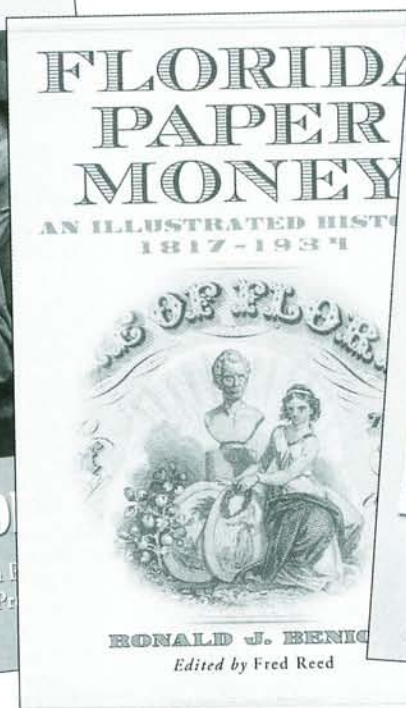


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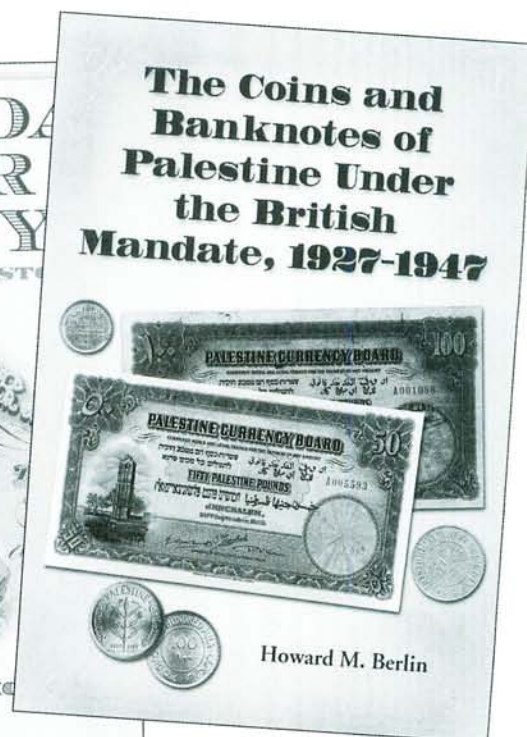


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	1	SC	1957	B	V	05544550	A	CU
	1	SC	1957	B	V	16666661	A	CU?
	1	SC	1957	B	V	38877883	A	F
	1	SC	1957	B	V	53244235	A	AU
	1	SC	1957	B	V	72922927	A	GEM CU
	1	SC	1957	B	W	04833840	A	GEM CU
	1	SC	1957	B	W	16788761	A	F
1	1	SC	1957	B	W	55555555	A	GEM CU
	1	SC	1957	B	W	56500565	A	VF
	1	SC	1957	B	X	19999991	A	CU?
	1	SC	1957	B	X	20022002	A	CU
	1	SC	1957	B	X	20200202	A	CU
	1	SC	1957	B	X	23333332	A	AU
	1	SC	1957	B	X	40800804	A	CU
	1	SC	1957	B	X	48888884	A	CU
1	1	SC	1957	B	X	88888888	A	CU
	1	SC	1957	B	Y	00444400	A	CU
	1	SC	1957	B	Y	04044040	A	VF
1	1	SC	1957	B	?	77777777	?	GEM CU

Total	174	\$1	SC	Solids
Total	420	\$1	SC	Radars

\$5 Silver Certificates

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
1		5	SC	1934	A	44444444	A	CU
	1	5	SC	1934	A	59699695	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1934	A	75999957	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1934	B	07777770	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1934	B	21111112	A	CHCU
1		5	SC	1934	C	22222222	A	CU
1		5	SC	1934	C	33333333	A	CU
1		5	SC	1934	C	99999999	A	GEM CU
1		5	SC	1934	A	99999999	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1934	A	48466484	A	VF/XF
	1	5	SC	1934	A	14400441	A	CH CU
1		5	SC	1934	B	11111111	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1934	C	76999967	A	VF
1		5	SC	1934	C	99999999	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1934	C	83788738	A	CH CU
1		5	SC	1934	C	88888888	A	GEM CU
1		5	SC	1934	C	22222222	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1934	C	11133111	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1934	C	37888873	A	CU
	1	5	SC	1934	C	40222204	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1934	C	44999944	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1934	C	62222226	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1934	D	66622666	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1934	D	23777732	A	CU
	1	5	SC	1934	D	30999903	A	CH CU



	1	5	SC	1934	D	wide 1R	40000004	A	CU
	1	5	SC	1934	D	wide 1 R	87099078	A	VF
1		5	SC	1934	D	S	77777777	A	GEM CU
1		5	SC	1934	D	T	77777777	A	CU
	1	5	SC	1934	D	U	09999990	A	CH CU
1		5	SC	1953		A	99999999	A	CU
1		5	SC	1953		B	88888888	A	CU?
1		5	SC	1953		C	11111111	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1953		C	51555515	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1953		D	08011080	A	AU
1		5	SC	1953	A	D	44444444	A	CH CU
1		5	SC	1953	A	E	77777777	A	
1		5	SC	1953	A	E	99999999	A	CU
	1	5	SC	1953	A	F	02000020	A	CU
	1	5	SC	1953	A	F	13933931	A	F
1		5	SC	1953	A	F	66666666	A	GEM CU
	1	5	SC	1953	B	F	77366377	A	GEM CU
1		5	SC	1953	B	F	77777777	A	CH CU
	1	5	SC	1953	B	F	83333338	A	XF/AU
Total		19	\$ 5	SC	Solids				
Total		25	\$ 5	SC	Radars				

\$10 Silver Certificates

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
1		10	SC	1934	A	44444444	A	GEM CU
1		10	SC	1934	B	22222222	A	CH CU
	1	10	SC	1934	A North Africa *	01077010	A	F/VF



1	10	SC	1934	A North Africa A	9 6288269	A	VF
Total	2	\$ 10	SC	Solids			
Total	2	\$ 10	SC	Radars			

\$2 United States Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
	1	2	USN	1928	A	12666621	A	CU(F)
1		2	USN	1928	C	22222222	A	
	1	2	USN	1928	C	38888883	A	CH CU
	1	2	USN	1928	C	42444424	A	F
1		2	USN	1928	D	44444444	A	CU
	1	2	USN	1928	D	01500510	A	F
1		2	USN	1928	D	22222222	A	CH AU
	1	2	USN	1928	F	55488455	A	F



1	1	2	USN	1928	F	D	7 1133117	A	CU
	1	2	USN	1928	G	D	99999999	A	GEM CU
	1	2	USN	1928	G	E	25944952	A	F
	1	2	USN	1953		*	00100100	A	F
	1	2	USN	1953		*	00822800	A	F
	1	2	USN	1953		*	01511510	A	F
	1	2	USN	1953		A	02022020	A	
	1	2	USN	1953		A	09499490	A	XF
1		2	USN	1953		A	11111111	A	CU
	1	2	USN	1953		A	13666631	A	VG
	1	2	USN	1953		A	26444462	A	F
	1	2	USN	1953		A	35599553	A	F/VF
	1	2	USN	1953		A	40533504	A	F
	1	2	USN	1953	A	A	48344384	A	CU
	1	2	USN	1953	A	A	49966994	A	CU
	1	2	USN	1953	A	A	53777735	A	Fine
	1	2	USN	1953	A	A	61055016	A	GEM CU
	1	2	USN	1953	A	A	61533516	A	CU

1	2	USN	1953	A	A	62222226	A	VF
1	2	USN	1953	B	A	68655686	A	CU
1	2	USN	1953	B	A	69799796	A	XF
1	2	USN	1953	B	A	70599507	A	VF
1	2	USN	1953	C	A	74755747	A	F
1	2	USN	1953	C	A	76433467	A	XF
1	2	USN	1953	C	A	77755777	A	CU
1	2	USN	1953	C	A	77777777	A	CU
1	2	USN	1963		A	02455420	A	AU
1	2	USN	1963		A	03100130	A	XF
1	2	USN	1963		A	03533530	A	CU
1	2	USN	1963		A	04466440	A	CH CU
1	2	USN	1963		A	06544560	A	VFXF
1	2	USN	1963		A	11011011	A	VF/XF
1	2	USN	1963		A	11077011	A	F
1	2	USN	1963		A	11400411	A	GEM CU
1	2	USN	1963		A	12111121	A	CU
1	2	USN	1963		A	12222221	A	GEM CU
1	2	USN	1963	A	*	00844800	A	CU
1	2	USN	1963	A	A	15566551	A	XF
1	2	USN	1963	A	A	16333361	A	CU
1	2	USN	1963	A	A	16433461	A	CH CU
1	2	USN	1963	A	A	17466471	A	CH CU
1	2	USN	1963	A	A	17788771	A	CH CU
1	2	USN	1963	A	A	18211281	A	VF/XF

Total	6	\$ 2	USN	Solids
Total	45	\$ 2	USN	Radars

\$5 United States Notes								
Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
1		5	USN	1928	A	33333333	A	GEM CU
	1	5	USN	1928	B	02222220	A	
	1	5	USN	1928	B	03333330	A	CH CU
	1	5	USN	1928	B	09999990	A	GEM CU
	1	5	USN	1928	B	15999951	A	CH CU
	1	5	USN	1928	B	16000061	A	CH CU
	1	5	USN	1928	B	18888881	A	CU
1		5	USN	1928	B	22222222	A	CH CU
	1	5	USN	1928	B	29999992	A	CU
1		5	USN	1928	B	66666666	A	CU
	1	5	USN	1928	A	10000001	A	CU
	1	5	USN	1928	A	01111110	A	CH CU
	1	5	USN	1928	B	15333351	A	CH CU
1		5	USN	1928	E	99999999	A	AU
1		5	USN	1953	A	66666666	A	F
	1	5	USN	1953	A	90099009	A	CH CU



1	5	USN	1953	B	*	12822821	A	CH CU
1	5	USN	1953	B	C	14444441	A	CU
1	5	USN	1953	B	C	22222222	A	GEM CU
1	5	USN	1953	B	C	33000033	A	CU
1	5	USN	1953	B	C	42444424	A	VG
1	5	USN	1963		A	00444400	A	
1	5	USN	1963		A	00877800	A	F
1	5	USN	1963		A	23111132	A	GEM CU
1	5	USN	1963		A	36222263	A	F

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1	5	USN	1963
1	5	USN	1963
1	5	USN	1963
1	5	USN	1963
1	5	USN	1963

A	44744744	A	GEM CU
A	52544525	A	CU
A	53555535	A	VF/XF
A	56788765	A	CU?
A	57866875	A	XF/AU

Total	6	\$ 5	USN	Solids
Total	24	\$ 5	USN	Radars

\$100 United States Notes

Solids Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
---------------	-------	------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------



1	100	USN	1966	A	00233200	A	VF
1	100	USN	1966	A	00777700	A	CU?
Total	0	\$ 100	USN	Solids			
Total	2	\$ 100	USN	Radars			

\$5 Federal Reserve Notes

Solids Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
---------------	-------	------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------



1	5	FRN	1950	Error	H	07611670	A	XF/AU
1	5	FRN	1950		H	10000001	A	CU
1	5	FRN	1950		H	11111111	A	CU
1	5	FRN	1950		L	07777770	A	GEM CU
1	5	FRN	1950	A	B	58888885	B	GEM CU
1	5	FRN	1950	A	D	55555555	A	CH CU(64)
1	5	FRN	1950	A	D	88888888	A	CU?
1	5	FRN	1950	A	F	99999999	A	CHCU
1	5	FRN	1950	A	H	66666666	A	GEM CU
1	5	FRN	1950	B	B	66666666	D	GEM CU

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The NEW HAMPSHIRE CURRENCY STUDY Project

Q. DAVID BOWERS and **DAVID M. SUNDMAN** are involved in a long-term project to describe the history of all currency issued in the State of New Hampshire, as well as to compile a detailed registry of all known notes (whether for sale or not). Our area of interest ranges from early colonial times through the Revolutionary era, the state-chartered bank years (1792-1866), and the era of National Banks (1863-1935). This will result in a book under the imprimatur of the Society of Paper Money Collectors, with help from the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Smithsonian Institution, and others.

Apart from the above, David M. Sundman is president of Littleton Coin Company and Q. David Bowers is a principal of American Numismatic Rarities, LLC, and both advertisers in the present book. For other commercial transactions and business, refer to those advertisements.



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1	5	FRN	1950	B	D	24466442	B	GEM CU
1	5	FRN	1950	B	E	32700723	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	D	64444446	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	D	65555556	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	D	67777776	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	G	66666666	D	GEM CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	J	10777701	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	J	10900901	B	CH CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	J	11011011	B	CH CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	J	11111111	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	C	J	11155111	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	D	A	55966955	B	VF
1	5	FRN	1950	D	B	11111111	F	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	D	B	33333333	F	CH CU
1	5	FRN	1950	D	E	11111111	C	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	D	F	04933940	D	F/VF
1	5	FRN	1950	D	J	15000051	B	CU
1	5	FRN	1950	E	B	61133116	F	F/VF
1	5	FRN	1950	E	B	92288229	F	CU

Total	16	\$5	FRN	Solids
Total	24	\$5	FRN	Radars

\$10 Federal Reserve Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
1	1	10	FRN	1928	B	G	20000002	A
1	1	10	FRN	1928	B	G	22222222	A
1	1	10	FRN	1934	A	?	35955953	?
1	1	10	FRN	1934	A	B	99999999	B
1	1	10	FRN	1934	A	C	99999999	A
1	1	10	FRN	1934	A	F	40200204	A
1	1	10	FRN	1934	A	G	11111111	B
1	1	10	FRN	1934	A	G	44444444	B
1	1	10	FRN	1934	B	B	99999999	D
1	1	10	FRN	1934	B	G	44444444	B
1	1	10	FRN	1934	C	D	44444444	B
1	1	10	FRN	1934	C	G	00055000	D
1	1	10	FRN	1934	C	G	22222222	D
1	1	10	FRN	1934	D	A	99999999	B
1	1	10	FRN	1950	H	22222222	A	VF
1	1	10	FRN	1950	A	A	66666666	B
1	1	10	FRN	1950	A	B	74511547	E
1	1	10	FRN	1950	A	D	88000088	A
1	1	10	FRN	1950	A	D	22222222	B
1	1	10	FRN	1950	A	L	54400445	B
1	1	10	FRN	1950	B	A	11111111	C
1	1	10	FRN	1950	B	G	22222222	E
1	1	10	FRN	1950	B	G	66666666	F



1	10	FRN	1950	B	J	77788777	A	CU
1	10	FRN	1950	C	A	11111111	*	VF/XF
1	10	FRN	1950	C	B	77777777	H	CH CU
1	10	FRN	1950	C	D	11111111	C	CH CU
1	10	FRN	1950	C	D	26666662	C	CU
1	10	FRN	1950	D	C	49999994	C	F
1	10	FRN	1950	D	G	77777777	G	AU?
1	10	FRN	1950	E	G	55555555	H	AU(58)

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Total	22	\$ 10	FRN	Solids
Total	9	\$ 10	FRN	Radars

\$20 Federal Reserve Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series		Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade	
	1	20	FRN	1934		ygs	D	10833801	A	F/VF
	1	20	FRN	1934	A		B	86855868	A	XF



	1	20	FRN	1934	A	Hawaii	L	69900996	A	F/VF
1		20	FRN	1950			A	11111111	A	CU
1		20	FRN	1950	C		D	44444444	B	CU
	1	20	FRN	1950	C		G	30622603	C	VF
1		20	FRN	1950	D		F	33333333	B	CH CU
	1	20	FRN	1950	D		G	10000001	D	CH CU
Total	3	\$ 20	FRN							
Total	5	\$ 20	FRN							

\$50 Federal Reserve Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series		Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
	1	50	FRN	1928		A	00055000	A	F



	1	50	FRN	1950		D	00088000	*	F/VF
	1	50	FRN	1950	C	E	10000001	A	XF
Total	0	\$ 50	FRN						
Total	3	\$ 50	FRN						

\$100 Federal Reserve Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series		Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
	1	100	FRN	1950		H	01011010	A	XF/AU
1		100	FRN	1950	D	L	11111111	A	VF
Total	1	\$ 100	FRN						
Total	1	\$ 100	FRN						

\$500 Federal Reserve Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series		Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
	1	500	FRN	1934		L	00011000	A	XF(40)
	1	500	FRN	1934		L	00055000	A	XF(30)

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Total	0	\$ 500	FRN	Solids
Total	2	\$ 500	FRN	Radars

\$1000 Federal Reserve Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
1		1000	FRN	1934	A	F	00055000	F/VF
Total	0	\$ 1,000	FRN	Solids				
Total	1	\$ 1,000	FRN	Radars				

All Gold Certificates

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
1		10	GC	1928	A	62744726	A	F
1		20	GS	1928	A	01111110	A	CU
1		20	GS	1928	A	05566550	A	AU
1		20	GS	1928	A	14166141	A	VF
1		50	GC	1928	A	00055000	A	F/VF
Total	0	ALL	GS	Solids				
Total	5	ALL	GS	Radars				

All Federal Reserve Bank Notes

Solids	Radars	Denom	Type	Series	Prefix	Number	Suffix	Grade
1		5	FRBN	1929	B	00766700	A	CU



1	10	FRBN	1929	F	00700700	A	XF
1	10	FRBN	1929	G	02222220	A	AU
1	20	FRBN	1929	I	00777700	A	XF
1	100	FRBN	1929	D	00122100	A	XF
Total	0	ALL	FRBN	Solids			
Total	5	ALL	FRBN	Radars			

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At Memphis the book *Silent Witnesses: Civilian Camp Money of World War II* was obtained for the library at a generous wholesale price from the authors. It was written by the daughter/father team of Ray and Steve Feller, and provides a combination of good information with beautiful presentation.

In contrast to books on federal currency, books which are mostly catalogs of obsolete notes have undergone a great deal of evolution in the last few decades. Two of my favorite examples involve Ohio and South Carolina. In 1932 D.C. Wismer published a small book entitled *Obsolete Banknotes of Ohio*. The SPMC library has a 1983 reprint of this book. It is 6 x9 inches and has 64 pages if you include the index and title pages. In 1960 Austin M. Sheehan Jr. published *South Carolina Obsolete Notes*. The book is 5.5 x 8 inches and has 80 pages.

A few decades later we have updates to these books. In 2004 Wendell Wolka published *A History of Nineteenth Century Ohio Obsolete Bank Notes and Scrip*. This book is about 8.5 x11.5 inches has 1041 pages. The print is a little smaller in the Wismer book, but the illustration sizes are about the same. Wolka's book contains about 30 times the square inches of information as Wismer's book. In 2003 Sheehan updated his own book. The new book is 8.5 x11.5 inches and has 368 pages. The sheer difference in information is not as dramatic

SPMC Librarian's Notes

By Jeff Brueggeman, PhD

as in the Ohio books as Sheehan has more text and smaller pictures in the 1960 book. But the 2003 book is a work of art with full color pictures and presentation. Less text was needed because the pictures replaced the written descriptions of notes.

I believe a significant step forward has been taken by *A History & Catalogue of Minnesota Obsolete Bank Notes & Scrip* by R. Shawn Hewitt. Hewitt has created a database using the program Access. Most of the book has been produced by reports from the Access program. The benefits of this approach are enormous, but they may not be obvious to the casual reader. Updates to the text of the book are effortless beyond entering the data. The book or separate updates can be published very quickly in the future in a variety of formats including both paper and electronic.

Even more importantly, Hewitt has set the stage for a next step in the evolution of the obsolete and scrip book. He is willing to share the shape of his electronic database with whoever desires it. Hewitt's format seems to be robust enough to handle a variety of states and cataloging situations. I would personally encourage other authors to take a look at what he has developed. It could only help you write your own book. If you have data in any type of electronic database, it should not be too hard to import your data to the new format. If people would convert their own data, a standard data format can be formed for obsolete and scrip notes. When a standard data format is in place, a larger number of people can contribute to the listings, and the stage has been set for the introduction of the internet. ❖

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Is it time to add COPY?

GOT MY CATALOG FOR STACK'S "BROOKLYN Sale" and saw that another batch of American Bank Note Company material was included. I have concerns about this trove of material from the American Bank Note Company archives. I am especially concerned about the banknote plates. We will undoubtedly begin to see reprints made from these plates sooner or later. It is inevitable as there is nothing to prevent it. It didn't take long for the so called "modern proofs" done by ABNCo in the 1980s/90s to appear on the market after the Christie's auction in 1990. Some sellers failed to mention to potential buyers that these beautiful sheets and notes had been made during the past twenty years. I suspect that some buyers believed they were buying genuine antiques from the mid-nineteenth century. Some of those notes did at least have a red stamped ABNCo logo on the backs and were easily identified by the heavy non-banknote paper. But to add insult to injury, the reprints were priced nearly as high as the genuine notes.

We need look no further than the history of Obsolete notes to see the danger. When bank note engraving companies went out of business in the 1850s, their transfer rolls, note



It occurs to me...

Steve Whitfield

plates and other engraving paraphernalia were frequently auctioned or sold off. Much of this material was obtained by various scam artists who used it to produce counterfeit and spurious notes. (See Dave Bower's book on Obsolete Currency, e.g. pgs 307, 308.) And while the engraved plates are historic, they present the opportunity for nefarious purposes. It is not unlike the situation that would be created were the U.S. Government to auction off the plates for early federal notes such as First and Second Charter Nationals, early Gold Certificates and Civil War era Treasury notes.

While the hobby undoubtedly benefited from seeing many note designs that were previously unknown, I believe the possibility of misuse outweighs any advantages to the hobby. Were it up to me I would have recommended that the plates be destroyed after a record photograph was made for research purposes. Or, at the very least, that the note plates have the word "COPY" engraved onto the faces before being sold. And since an unlimited number of copies can be run off, they ought to be cheap. I also believe that the value of the originals will be depressed as future collectors decide to be happy with a modern reprint rather than to participate in the collector market for genuine rarities. For example, I would be reasonably happy with a colored, modern reprint of the Denver Clark Gruber proof that recently sold for \$77,000.

Bottom line: Come on Stack's, please have owners add "COPY" to face plates of these obsolete note plates before any more are sold. I have no problem with the rest, such as rolls, vignettes and advertising vignette plates. By the way, if anyone has one of those Clark, Gruber notes, I would be happy to redeem it for gold.

-- Steve Whitfield ❖

The Editor's Notebook

Fred L. Reed III



fred@spmc.org

Paying attention, helps

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE, I GET ASKED SOMETHING like "how do I get my article published in *Paper Money*?" I'll not belabor the obvious, like submitting interesting topics, good writing, scintillating illustrations, provided in ways mentioned on the second page of EVERY issue.

What the questioner really wants to know is not how to submit his/her article, but actually see his/her hard work and byline in print, so that's where I'll direct my comments.

First of all *Paper Money* is only as good as its authors' work, but our pages are limited and the competition is stiff. That said, we publish lots of first timers and novices. You don't have to be a "name" to publish here. This is a member's journal. Your *bona fide* is your interest in our Society.

So paying attention is the very best way to see your work in print. I'll ask for stuff I need. Here are two "hints": (1) Often the Editor solicits topical material. We publish a number of "theme" issues yearly, and announce these in advance. If our coffers are full of those kinds of articles, fear not -- we're bound to return to that genre on a rotating basis.

(2) Often I ask for "short" items -- not fillers mind you. We don't need space fillers. What delights the Editor are short articles to disperse around major features, which provide diversity to an issue. A well written one page article is a joy. A short "article" that is ill conceived may be salvagable, or may not be worth the effort.

Over and above these two "hints," please be aware that the competition for space available in *Paper Money* is somewhat fierce. Our success has made these pages a desirable place to be published in the minds of many authors. It's not simply a case of first in-first out. In order to structure a publishing schedule, this Editor works off three "queues."

(1) Queue #1: solicited-scheduled, which means this Editor specifically asks you for an article on a certain topic.

(2) Queue #2: unsolicited-scheduled, which means your self-generated article hits one of the Editor's hot buttons.

(3) Queue #3: unsolicited-unscheduled, which means you take your chances. Unsolicited material may be published quickly, or may languish. But you can bet the better the unsolicited article, the sooner it will be scheduled and published.

Practically speaking, query first. If you query with an interesting article in mind, you can gauge this Editor's receptivity. I like electronic queries. Also, keep in mind that this Editor likes to work far in advance, so often an author's second or third articles may be submitted before the first appears. So don't hold back; you'll never get your article(s) published in *Paper Money* until you hit Queues 1 or 2 first.

❖

SPMC Treasurer Bob Moon reports...

SPMC's overall Funds Balance increased by over \$25,000 for the fiscal year 2006-07 over the fiscal year 2005-06. SPMC has now has a total balance of \$256,248.01 as of June 30, 2007 as follows:

General Fund - \$92,336.50
 Wismer Publication Fund - \$43,388.94
 Life Membership Fund - \$110,280.55
 Daniel Endowment Fund - \$10,242.02
TOTAL - \$256,248.01

In terms of non-designated funds (General Fund), we had a net increase of over \$11,000 in income thanks to increases in dues received, interest earned on balances and advertising revenue. In fact, advertising revenue was almost half of our General Fund income for 2006-07. Expenses were also held to last year's levels which certainly contributed to our improved financial situation.

I am pleased to report that we now have a Paypal account set up. As soon as our webmaster provides a link on our website, we will be able to process new members and dues renewals through the website.

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